ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,035—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th April.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crowe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste he St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company sue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, d Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April h, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 18th April, 2nd May and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
ssoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 9, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth arefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. ooked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
RABIA	3,544	Geo. Read	April 19.
SIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from arseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies bout thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort r First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, nd the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official ources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and t all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 12th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 12th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombasea, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS FOR
DR. JAEGER'S HOSIERY.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GENTS' HATS & CAPS.

—"THE VERY LATEST."—

NEW BROWN FELTS.
NEW BLACK FELTS.
NEW CLUB STRAWS.
NEW SOFT CAPS.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. } THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is one of the PUREST and most WHOLESOME WHISKIES before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has been allowed to mature in wood, and has a most delicious and mellow flavour.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER and Co., is imported BY THEM ALONE, and cannot be procured ELSEWHERE.

HIGHLAND MALT

Has acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere COMMENDED by the most COMPETENT JUDGES.

HIGHLAND MALT

Is what it pretends to be—A GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY, neither Doctored nor Coloured.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION, GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME, IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—**BEYNON & CO.,**
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANAGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SPORTING WATCHES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
,, Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
,, Crystal Face Do.	500
,, Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting ,,	110
Crystal Face ,,	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face ,, do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
"CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the cleanest and airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the purifying vessels and filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory, and their purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of cheap Aerated Waters Manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

					Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100		5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	,,		5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	,,		5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	,,		4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	,,		4	0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large	,,		4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	,,		2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR......MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT! TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL,
Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Latest Opera,
THE GONDOLIERS.
WEDNESDAY,
FALKA.
THURSDAY.—THE MOUNTEBANKS.
FRIDAY.—CHARLEY'S AUNT,
AND A
COMIC CONCERT.
In which
Miss VERA PATEY
Will Introduce
THE GREAT SERPENTINE DANCE
With all the Sensational Effects as produced at the Folies Bergeres, Paris.

NOTICE.
Nothing approaching this Dance has ever been witnessed before in the East!!

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
MOROCCO BOUND.
☞ "Have you seen the Harem?" ☜
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. ARABIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 9th April, 1894.

SHIPPERS of CARGO per s. s. "MOBILE," which met with an accident while loading in this Harbour in March 1893, are informed that the General Average Statement is now ready, and the Balance of Deposits paid by them, as shewn in the Statement, will be returned to them on presentation of their Deposit Receipts to the Undersigned.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Average Adjusters.
Bombay, 9th April, 1894.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—1894.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS (in the Indian Section) who may have Secured Space through the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, have been APPOINTED by the Government of India as FORWARDING AGENTS. The Exhibition OPENS on the 5th May, consequently Contributions will be too late unless Despatched within the next few days.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Uncalled Portion of the Subscribed Capital of this Bank has now been fully called Up in terms of a Resolution passed by the Board on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1894.

Upon completion of Calls the Paid Up Capital will stand at Ten lakhs of Rupees.

Advices as to Dates of respective Calls are being sent to each registered proprietor concerned.

By Order,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office: Madras, 28th March, 1894.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the year 1894-95 of the following Articles, which must be of purely Indian Manufacture:—

Laces, Gold of sorts	Yds.	6,500
" Silk, of "	"	600
" Worsted, of sorts	"	70,000
" Cotton, of "	"	100,000
" Braids, Gold, of sorts	"	3,000

Tape, Whitey Brown. Also Gold Cords, Olivets, and Gold Netted Buttons, Brass Buckles and Silver Badges, &c.

Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at the Office of Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipur), and must be accompanied by Samples of the Articles Tendered for.

Tenders will be opened on the 1st of May, 1894, and any further particulars required may be had on application.

A. C. TOKER,
Supt., Army Clothing, Bengal.
Army Clothing Department, Alipur, 5th April, 1894.

IT is hereby notified that the Business carried on in the Name and Style of GHORDHUNDAS VITHULDAS, in the Mooljee Jaitha's Market, in Partnership of VITHULDAS GIRDHURDAS and JAIRAM PREMJEE and Co., was STOPPED with Mutual Consent of the Partners from 8th November, 1893. Any claims on this account must be brought to the notice of the Undersigned within Eight days, after which no claims will be entertained.—10th April, 1894.

ઠા૦ જેરામ પેમજીની કું૦,
i.e., JAIRAM PREMJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRANCIS FERNANDEZ RODRIGUES has contracted TO SELL the Property here under described. All persons having claims against the said property, by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Dated this 9th day of April, 1894.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land of which the Church of Nassa Seura De Esperance is the Fazendar, containing by admeasurement 367 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenements or building standing thereof, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C ward No. 3683, and street No. 46, all which premises are situated at 1st Partuguese Lane, Cavel, in the sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Luis Caetano Pinto, on the West by the property of L. Fonseca, on the North partly by the property of Munguldas Tulsidas and partly by a passage, and on the South partly by the property of J. J. De Souza, and partly by the property of Hiralal Bhogilal, and partly by the property of Shiv Narayan Banichund, and have been for a long time in the occupation of Mr. P. S. Rodrigues and another tenant of the Vendor.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODER & JAMSETJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JURIDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUDICTION.
SUIT No. 337 OF 1890.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE COLABAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at house No. 38, Lower Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay............ Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NARONDAS PURMANUNDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, without the Fort ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 29th day of March, 1894, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following Property at the instance of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetji. All that piece or parcel of land or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being and fronting on the West side of the Bazar Gate Street, in Fort, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 219 3-9 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 567 and 568, new Nos. 5679 and 5680, old survey Nos. 213 and 886, and new survey No. 8654, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 43 and 78, and now under Nos. 50 and 79, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the Borah Bazar Street, on the North partly by the house of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla, and partly by the house of Lukmidas Velji, and on the South partly by the house of Maneckji Dinshahji Coachman, and partly by the house of Dr. Abdool Hoosein Ibramji, which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Narondas Purmanandas and his tenants. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of May, 1894, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1894.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

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GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Sapphires (good Stones)	30
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GOLD RING (½ HOOP), 20 carat Gold, set with 5 Pearls (very neat and pretty	15
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GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,157½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	300 225
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4[illegible]
Batham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,175
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	800	800	3 pr. c.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 7½	1,250
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	800	800	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	800	800	30	750
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	6[illegible]
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	90
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	800	100	80	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100 25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,060xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	760
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. c	570
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	555
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30 dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	485
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		265
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	505
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		120
Jewraz Baloo	4,000	1,[illegible]	,000	35	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	620
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 per ct.	113
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,565
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Gooldas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1[illegible]0
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	420xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	955
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	280
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	130
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,260
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	118½
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs35dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	120	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	275	200	all	16 —	220 215
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	285

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 27-15
China Leaf	„ 27-9 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 27-3
Do. do. new	„ 27-6
Australia do.	„ 27-9
Bombay do.	„ 27-11
English Sovereigns	„ 17-10
Do. Dracons	„ 17-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 87-8
Do. 17½ do.	„ 87-8
Carolus Dollars	„ 195 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 180
5 Francs	„ 218-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions opens 10 a.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hoosienee entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Constance and Kaveri on Sunday, and the steamer Birdoswold yesterday; the steamer Haxby left it on Saturday, the Sabarmati on Sunday, and the Akbar yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arabia entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Pachumba yesterday; the steamers Stura and Vasna left it on Sunday, and the Marquis Bacquehem yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—An inaugural social, to mark the extension of the "Home," will be held in the enlarged rooms of the branch to-night, at 8-30. A programme of vocal and instrumental music has been arranged, and Mr. Henry Conder will, it is expected, occupy the chair at this gathering, which is open to ladies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it and for the Continent of Europe will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for despatch by the extra P. and O. s. s. Shannon to Marseilles. The mail will be strictly limited to letters and packets, specially marked for despatch, per s. s. Shannon.

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.—The Harris Challenge Cup, presented by his Excellency Lord Harris to be competed for by the adult companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, was won by "D" Company, under Captain Nicholson, they having won it for three years successively. We should have stated in our report that in 1891, when the first competition for the Cup took place A Company, under Captain Baird, won it; and the Cup was kept by them for one year.

ATTACK ON THE ROAD.—On Sunday midnight, Jameela, a woman, was going along Foras Road, when she was assaulted with a stick by an Arab, named Awad Mahomed, an employé in Mr. Oomer Jamal's stables, at Bellasis Road. The Arab, who is well-known to the police, after having knocked out two of the woman's teeth, absconded. The assault was alleged to have been committed on account of some ill-feeling existing between the woman and the Arab's mistress.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 p.m.:—

March	Light of Foot	Michaelis.
Overture	Jubel	Bach.
Valse	Amorettentanze	Gung'l.
Intermezzo	Cavalaria Rusticana	Mascagni.
Pilgrim Chorus and Song to the Evening Star from Tannhauser		R Wagner.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. Hughes and Officers, 22nd Bo. Infantry, the Band of the Regiment, will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Grand March	Tel-el-Kebir	Fullerton.
Overture	I Puritani	Bousquet.
Waltz	Katrina	May Ostlere.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll.
Scena e Cabaletta	from Ernani (Euphonium Solo)	Verdi.
Polka	Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo Solo)	Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a policeman noticed the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about fifty-five or sixty years, floating on the surface of the water in a well on the Esplanade. The sepoy immediately reported the matter to Inspector Roberts, who ordered the body to be removed from the well. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. In the afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Esplanade Police Court, when the jury returned an open verdict.

MR. KABRAJI'S LECTURE ON THE GUJERATI LANGUAGE.—The fifth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Kaikhoshru Nowroji Kabraji, editor of the "Rast Goftar." The topic selected for the evening is "Correct Gujerati *vs.* Parsee Gujerati," and the lecturer being a Gujerati writer of considerable experience and a Gujerati journalist of very long standing, the discourse is expected to be very interesting. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Mr. McDonald, a ganger in the Bombay Custom House, has reported to the police the loss of a brown paper parcel, containing papers and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,060. Mr. McDonald informed the police that when he entered the Army and Navy Stores, he had the parcel with him and placed it on the counter. After transacting his business, he left the Stores, got into a tramcar, and went to Carnac Road, where he discovered his loss. Enquiries were made at the Army and Navy Stores and at the offices of the Tramway Company, but the parcel has not yet been traced.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—On the pupæ of certain butterflies, and the curious resemblance they bear to animals' faces, by Mr. E. H. Aitken; "Fertilization of the Vanilla Flower by Bees," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I. C. S.; "Annelide Reefs," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I. C. S.; "The Flamingo found breeding in India," by Mr. W. C. D. Lester,; "Curious instance of muscular action after death," by Mr. E. J. Ebden, I. C. S.; The breeding season of the Spotted-billed Duck," by Mr. O. Hudson, I. C. S.; "Measurement of Tigers," by Surg-Capt. H. F. Cleveland; "Wolf Cubs," by Capt. G. B. O'Donnell; and "Stalking Sambar," by Major G. S. Rodon.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—At 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, a hack victoria, ran into a passing tram-car, on the Parel Road, with the result that both the vehicles were considerably damaged. From inquiries made, it appears that the victoria which was without a driver at the time of the accident had previously been engaged by a European in the Fort, but subsequently a dispute arose between the driver and the passenger regarding the amount of the fare. On the arrival of the conveyance at the Bazar Gate Street, the driver stopped the carriage, got down, and went into the police station to lodge a complaint against the hirer. While the driver was in the station the occupant drove off the gharry. It has not been ascertained where the European left the carriage, and he has not yet been identified.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Sonapore Burial Ground, regarding the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Biatuma, aged thirteen years. The deceased was the wife of Aboo Bucker, a callasee, and lived with her husband's parents, in Tindal Street. At about half-past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, she lighted a kerosine oil lamp to take her meals, and as she lifted it up her sleeve caught fire and she was extensively burnt on her arms, chest, and neck. A native doctor was sent for and treated the deceased, who gradually grew worse and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PASSENGER.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Kola arrived in Bombay from Karachi, on Saturday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, with twenty-nine passengers and two horses. On the arrival of the vessel in the harbour the Captain reported to the police that about 6 o'clock that morning, Felix D'Souza, a deck passenger, told him that his brother Sebastiao D'Souza, aged twenty-six years, had been missing since midnight from the steamer. Felix D'Souza further stated that the missing brother had been suffering from insanity for some time past, and that they were coming to Bombay en route to Goa for the benefit of his health. It is thought that the man must have either jumped or fallen overboard during the night.

DARING ROBBERY AT CURREY ROAD.—At the instance of Superintendent Nolan, Gunpat Dhondoo, a notorious character, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of committting a robbery of a gold earring, valued at Rs. 4, from the person of Nagoo Jairam, a mill-hand, residing at Currey Road. At 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, the accused entered the complainant's room by forcing open the door, and having knocked him down on the ground, removed with his teeth a gold earring from the compainant's right ear, and absconded. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested by Inspector Grey, at De Lisle Road, and the property was traced to a woman, named Parbutti. The accused who had been in jail once before admitted the offence, and was sentenced to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARYA BRAHMA SANSAD.—The sixth annual social gathering, in connection with the Sansad, took place on Saturday last, being the Hindu New Year's Day, in the temple of Shri Balaji, Bhuleshwar, under the presidency of Mr. Babu Ramchandra, pleader. The proceedings opened after the hymns from the Rik, Yajus, Sama, and Athav Vedas were sung by the students of the Ved Patha Shala, established under the auspices of the Society. The report of the Society for the past year showed that its branches in Poona, Nagpur, Kolhapur, and Walva were doing satisfactory work. The secretary, Pandit Balaji Vithal Gavaskar, had been visiting places in the Deccan and Konkan with the view of establishing branches and procuring orphan students for the Ved Patha Shala. During the year he procured six more students, of whom two being orphans were solely to be maintained by the Society. The social gathering was brought to a close with the distribution of sweets, *attar*, and nose-gays.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Rev. A. W. Prautch, Rev. Thomas Hudson, Methodist missionaries, Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Alexander Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, stand charged with defamation in that they published certain "malicious and false" statements, in the issue of the *Bombay Guardian*, dated the 20th January last, with intent to harm the reputation of Mr. Damji Lukhmichand, manager to Mr. Jadowji Khoridas, licensed farmer of opium for the town of Bombay.

Mr. Cama, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Brown defended the two missionaries, the other two accused conducting their defence in person.

Before the case was called on Mr. Cama, said that he had received a note from Mr. Anderson that he would not be able to be present because he was engaged at Nasik. As the case was in the hands of counsel from the beginning he wanted time to instruct another counsel for which a short postponement was necessary.

The Magistrate remarked that counsel knew that the case was fixed for that morning, and he should have shown some consideration.

Mr. Brown objected to any adjournment being granted, as he and his clients had specially kept the day clear for that case.

The Magistrate thereupon allowed the case to stand over till that afternoon to enable the complainant's solicitors to instruct counsel.

The case was called on at three o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhuramsey, and Cama, appeared for the complainant.

The case for the prosecution having been closed on the last occasion, his Worship asked against which of the accused persons the prosecution were willing to proceed first?

Mr. Basil Scott contended that the evidence made out a case of abetment against all the accused as they had signed their names to the article complained of which was published above their names in the paper.

Mr. Brown replied that the court should act under Section 239 and try the accused separately.

The Magistrate decided that no evidence of conspiracy was adduced, and asked Mr. Scott as to which accused man he wished to proceed against first.

Mr. Scott replied that they wished to proceed against Mr. Prautch first.

The Magistrate thereupon asked Mr. Prautch if he had any explanation to offer or statement to make with regard to the evidence tendered against him.

Mr. Prautch replied that he left that to his solicitor. They stated in the article what they learnt on the information of several witnesses. He relied upon the fact that they did obtain their information from certain witnesses. He never stated to Mr. Rustom Pestanji Jehangir that if the worst came to worst he would plead good faith.

The Magistrate then framed the charge of defamation against the accused, who, in reply, said that he had a defence to make.

Mr. Brown then said that the article was defamatory unless the accused could bring it under one of the exceptions. The court should disregard the heading in which the accused had no hand. The rest of the article demanded a Government inquiry. Was that a criminal offence? Of course not. The defamation, it was alleged, lay in certain statements made in the article. The words used in the article were that "they called for an adequate punishment to Damji Lukmichand." The statement made by the accused in the article was the absolutely necessary statement which must be placed before the public in justification of the demand made for a public enquiry. The accused pleaded good faith and intention of doing public good. The complainant suffered nothing by the statements. They were told that the Government had made an enquiry; but if the enquiry was made, and the accused's assistance was taken, they should have been able to make a better enquiry. Even after a thorough enquiry if the complainant was found innocent he should have been let out and should not have suffered. The accused in their article had stated that opium was taken to Mahim illegally, which meant that either it was taken there without the Government permit, or that the drug was taken there for illegal purposes. Mr. Brown next called attention to the position of Mr. Prautch. He might not have worded the article with care, in the sense that a solicitor would exercise care; but at the same time the fact of Mr. Prautch being a missionary working in this country for some time past on a small salary from motives of philanthropy should not be forgotten. He had no sinister motive against the complainant, and whatever he had done, he had done firmly believing that it was for the good of the people of India.

Evidence for the defence was next gone into, and Amumia Bapoosaheb, an estate broker, being examined by Mr. Brown, said that he had a talk with Mr. Prautch on the subject of opium in Bombay, some four months ago. During the last Mahim Fair he had visited a *chandul* club managed by Rahimtula, a Mussalman marwari. Rahimtula prepared *chandul*, and served the members of the club with it. In the club-room there were mats, pipes for smoking, and pieces of plank for pillows.

The case stands adjourned until to-morrow.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. Seven cases, implicating as many prisoners, three of whom are Hindus, one Native Christian, two Europeans, and one Mahomedan, have been committed for trial—one by Mr. Cooper, two by Mr. Hamilton, two by Mr. Webb, one by Mr. P. H. Dustoor, and one by Mr. A. S. Womack, District Magistrate of Bilaspur. There are two cases of murder; one of causing death by a rash and negligent act; one of abandoning a newly-born child; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of rape; and one of criminal breach of trust as a clerk. The following is a summary of the calendar.

1. Joseph John De Silva, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a clerk.
2. F. A. Miller, committed by Mr. A. S. Womack, District Magistrate of Bilaspur, for rape.
3. Saidu Sukru, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
4. Hubibabee, woman, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for exposing a newly-born child with the intention of abandoning it.
5. Hira Luximon, committed by Mr. P. H. Dustoor, for murder.
6. Krishna Ramjee, committed by Mr. Webb, for causing death by a rash and negligent act.
7. William Henry Lancet Wilson, committed by Mr. Webb, for murder.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes (at 11 o'clock).

586-93—Brown and M—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and others vs Bai Mariamboo and others.
621-93—Turner and H—Dwkera das Nanakram and another vs Chagmul Buldeodas and others.
53-94—In person Bhaga Mana and others vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy and another—Dikshit and H.
62-94—Framjee and M—Anandjee Valjee and others vs Currim Noor Mahomed and another.
107-94—In person—Mugraj Hujarimull and another vs James Rogers.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

8-15 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 438 and 466.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT. Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

LADY JANBAI VS. SALEYMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY AND ALIMAHOMED JAFFERBHOY.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment in this matter, which was heard for several days in February last. The plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and one of the executors named in his will, appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered on the 26th January, 1893, upon an application of the appellant that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th Junary, 1886, and five codicils thereto, might be granted to her as one of the executors, having effect throughout the province of Bombay, reserving the right of the other executor, Moosabhoy Tharia, a son of Sir Tharia Topun, to come in and apply for the same, or might be granted to her along with him, if he joined in the application for the probate. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendants, and pronounced in favour of the will and the first two codicils, but against the latter three codicils. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving his decision, stated the circumstances under which the suit arose. Sir Tharia Topun died in Bombay on the 9th February, 1891, and his widow, Lady Janbai, filed a petition in July 1891, alleging that, by his last will, he appointed her as the executrix, and his eldest son Moosabhoy Tharia as executor thereof; that five writings, mentioned above, were the codicils to the will and were executed by the testator in Bombay, and after naming the heirs and next of kin according to Hindu law, she prayed that probate might be granted to her alone, reserving the right of Moosabhoy to come in and prove the will and codicils, or might be granted to her along with him if he joined with her, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency. A caveat was filed by Moosabhoy Tharia. He admitted the excution of the will and the first two codicils, but stated he believed that the execution of the two alleged codicils of January 1890 and November 1890 were obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner; and that they were not valid; He further stated that the alleged codicil of February 1891 was not executed by the testator, and that at the time it was alleged to be executed, the testator was on his death-bed, almost i not quite unconscious, and was not able to understand what he was doing. He said that the said codicil was written at Walkeshwar in the bungalow of the testator upon the instructions of the petitioner, and that at her request, Mr. Fazul Jan Mahomed, the manager of the testator's firm, wrote the testator's signature to the codicil, the testator's hand being held touching the pen used by Mr. Fazul Jan Mahomed by the assistance of Lady Janbai, who lifted up the testator's hand for such purpose. He said that if the alleged codicil was in fact executed, the execution thereof was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner; and he prayed that probate of the will and first two codicils might be granted to him jointly with the petitioner or alone to him. A Commission was issued at the instance of the caveator to take evidence at Zanzibar which necessarily caused some delay. The suit came on for hearing on the 19th September, 1892, when the following issues were raised:—1. Whether, the three codicils, dated 12th January, 1890, 1st November, 1890, and 6th February, 1891 or any and which of them, were duly made? 2. Whether the three codicils, or any and which of them, were made under the coercion or undue influence on the part of the petitioner? 3. Whether the codicil, dated 12th January, 1890, was not revoked? The hearing occupied ten days and terminated on the 10th October, 1892; and the judgment, which was reserved was delivered on the 26th January, 1893. The late Sir Tharia Topun, who received the honour of Knighthood on the 1st January 1890, was a Khojah Mahomedan, and he described himself as a native of Zanzibar. The will and codicils were in the Gujarati language. It was admitted by counsel on both sides that had the deceased died intestate, the petitioner, as his widow, would only have been entitled to maintenance, her right as the widow of a Khojah, being regulated by Hindu and not by Mahomedan law. The testator at his death was nearer 70 than 60. The firm in Bombay was started about 40 years ago; and the Zanzibar firm was probably opened soon after the Bombay firm. The testator appears to have resided partly in Bombay and partly at Zanzibar until 1884, when in company with Janbai, he went from Zanzibar via Aden on a pilgrimage, from which he came to Bombay, where he resided until his death. He was rather a feeble man, and was an old man for his age. He had been an opium-eater, and had been so for many years. He used to take opium twice a day. The first of the three disputed codicils, dated 12th January, 1890, together with a declaration of trust of the same date, was prepared by Mr. R. M. Sayani, who had prepared the will and the first two codicils, and had attested each of the three documents. It was not disputed that Sir Tharia executed the third codicil and the declaration of trust on the 12th January, 1890, but it was contended by the defendant that their execution was obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai, and that they were not valid. Those were the last testamentary documents that Mr. Sayani had anything to do with. That Sir Tharia executed the fourth codicil was not disputed, but it was contended that its execution was obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai, and that it was not valid. The fifth codicil, dated 6th February, 1891, was alleged by Lady Janbai to have been executed by Sir Tharia on the afternoon of that day, three days before his death. The defendant stated that the testator was then on his death-bed, and that such execution was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner. This last codicil, his Lordship remarked, very greatly benefited Lady Janbai. The evidence as to the physical condition of Sir Tharia on that afternoon was no doubt conflicting. Upon the best consideration which his Lordship had been able to give to the evidence as to the preparation and execution of the codicil, he was of opinion that Lady Janbai had not discharged the burden of proving that such document, by which she benefited to the extent of Rs. 50,000, was duly executed by a competent testator; and that clear and satisfactory proof had not been given that the instrument contained the real intention of Sir Tharia. His Lordship therefore held that it ought not to be admitted to proof. His Lordship next considered whether the codicils dated the 12th January and 1st November, 1890, or either of them was, made under coercion or, undue influence on the part of the petitioner. The Bombay property, portions of which consisted of valuable landed and house properties, was said to be worth seven lakhs of rupees, while the Zanzibar property was said to be of the value of twenty-two lakhs of rupees, or as Lady Janbai alleged, twenty-two lakhs of dollars. In the direct conflict of evidence as to the fourth codicil, his Lordship said he had no hesitation in saying that he believed Fazuls account, and that no reliance could be placed upon Lady Janbai's evidence on this point. His Lordship came to the conclusion with regard to the codicils of January and November, 1890, that each of them was made under coercion or undue influence on the part of the petitioner and that they ought not to be admitted to proof. His Lordship held with regard to the fifth codicil that it was also made, if made at all, under coercion or undue influence on the part of Lady Janbai. The caveat was therefore allowed as stated above.

The grounds of appeal against the decision were that Mr. Justice Bayley was in error in holding that the plaintiff had not proved that the codicil of 6th February, 1894, was duly executed; also in holding that the codicils dated 12th January and 1st November, 1890, were each of them made under coercion or undue influence on the part of the plaintiff; also in holding that the codicil of 6th February, 1891, was made, if made at all, under similar coercion or undue influence; also in declining to accept the evidence of the plaintiff and her daughters Khatizabai and Fatmabai as truthful. It was further urged that the Judge should not have accepted the letters, alleged to have been written, or dictated and signed by the testator, as genuine; and should not have admitted them in evidence; that he should have admitted the latter three codicils to probate, and should have granted the plaintiff her costs as between attorney and client out of the estate of the testator.

Sir Griffith Evans of Calcutta argued the case before their Lordships on behalf of Lady Janbai, and Mr. Jardine on behalf of the defendants.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that the appellant was the widow of the testator. After propounding the will and five codicils, his Lordship said that Moosa Tharia filed a caveat admitting the execution of the will and first two codicils, pleading that the third and fourth codicils were obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai; and as to the fifth codicil denying due execution by the testator, and alleging that, if executed, it was obtained by undue influence. His Lordship stated the finding of the Court below allowing the caveat of the defendants, and pronouncing in favour of the will and first two codicils, but against the latter three codicils, probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will. As to the authorities, his Lordship remarked that the "onus" of proof of issue lay on the defendants. As to what amounted to undue influence, his Lordship was of opinion that it must be coercive. His Lordship referred to the evidence of the Hon. Mr. R. N. Sayani, remarking that the reason why the first codicil and deed were not executed till January 1890, was because Sir Tharia changed his intention when he would execute it. A fair conclusion from the account given by Mr. Sayani of those circumstances was that the cordicil was due to Lady Janbai's strongly expressed wish, which Sir Tharia admitted was justified, but which would probably be objectionable to his sons. It was contended that undue influence ought to be inferred from the great power given to Lady Janbai and from her domineering character as shown by the evidence. The provisions of the third codicil declared that Lady Janbai was the owner of property at Zanzibar and that the executors were to hand it over to her as she might demand. The trust deed was much the same. Lady Janbai said that she had been informed that the boxes had been broken open. The documents, his Lordship remarked, did place great power in Lady Janbai's hand, but under the circumstances there was nothing improbable to his Lordship's mind that the testator should leave such power to her. The Judge below thought it highly improbable; but he (Sir Charles) thought that he had attached undue importance to the words used by Sir Tharia that he would not live with her a day. The words used could only be regarded as the Mahomedan expression of temporary disgust at the large expenditure. They were uttered in 1886, and there was no reason why they should affect the codicil of 1889. That Lady Janbai was a person of unusual ability could not be doubted on the evidence of Mr. Sayani, Dr. Merwanjee, Dr. Boyd, &c. No doubt she desired him to live in accordance with his position. Sir Tharia was a frugal man while she was liberal. These squabbles between them did not lead to any estrangement as appeared from the correspondence by letters and telegrams. Looking to the evidence, it failed altogether to afford any reason to believe that Sir Tharia was led to execute this codicil by undue influenee. It was, however, said that this appeared to have been the case from the letter of 16th January, 1889. The genuineness of this letter was disputed by Lady Janbai. That a letter in those terms should have been written by Sir Tharia was a matter of surprise, and that so long a letter should have been written in his state of health as to his eyes was remarkable. The very tone of the letter would give rise to a suspicion, as to its genuineness. The Judge below had decided in favour of this letter on the ground that he accepted Fazul's letter. After referring to Fazul's evidence, that of the mehta, and of Dr. Cumroodin, his Lordship said the letter was not written on lines, and his Lordship mentioned other reasons which threw great suspicion on the letter There were other circumstances which threw greater suspicion upon it. There was a suggestion of violence, but there was nothing in the evidence to bear this out. There was nothing in the evidence to show that Sir Tharia was afraid of his wife and could be terrorized by her. If it was true that he signed it under the circumstances alleged, it was incredible that no trace of it should be found in the edidence of Mr. Sayani; and no attempt had been made to throw discredit on that evidence. The regularity of the writing without lines afforded very great reason for surprise. After alluding to these and other objections, his Lordship said, they appeared to be very cogent. But if the letter were in fact written by Sir Tharia it could not to his Lordship's mind be a truthful statement. It must have been written to excuse himself to his sons. Independently of this letter his Lordship came to the conclution that the defendant had failed to prove undue influence. Referring to the terms of the third codicil his Lordship said it might not be clear what made Sir Tharia execute it; it might be that he had not read the will to her; but in any view of the codicil the tone of the letter of 5th November, 1890, excluded the idea of Sir Tharia having been coerced as to this. The execution of the codicil of 6th February, 1891, was disputed, and the effect of it would be to withdraw the house from the residue and to give Lady Janbai Rs. 50,000. Dr. Bahadhurji was mistaken in supposing that he saw Sir Tharia on the 5th February; and the date of prescriptions in Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s books corroborated the statements of Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Merwanjee. Dr. Bahadhurjee's evidence could only refer to what he saw on the 7th February. Both Dr. Merwanjee and Dr. Bhalchandra said Sir Tharia was conseious on the 6th. After commenting upon the evidence on this point, his Lordship said he accepted the account of Dr. Merwanjee and Fazul as substantially correct. The important question was as to whether instructions were given for this codicil. If they accepted Dr. Merwanjee's evidence, there could be no reason for supposing that Sir Tharia did not perfectly understand the contents of the document when he signed it; and no reason for doubting that an arrangement had been made that such a document should be executed. His Lordship could not say why Dr. Merwanjee's statement should not be accepted; and his Lordship had come to the conclusion that he must accept it, that Sir Tharia dictated the first part, Lady Janbai the last part, and that when he came to sign it he did so knowing its contents. If Lady Janbai gave the intructions she did so with his consent. His Lordship thought nothing turned upon the account of the money taken by Lady Janbai so far as the execution of this codicil went. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the document was executed by Sir Tharia on the 6th February, 1891, when he knew of its contents, and he saw no evidence of undue influence in the matter. These codicils had all been proved.

Mr. Justice Farran was of the same opinion. As to the fifth codicil his Lordship had come to this conclusion after considerable thought. The Judge below seemed to have judged Lady Janbai with respect to the last codicil and thereafter to have regarded her in a hostile manner. His Lordship held that the correspondence in general must be regarded as genuine. It was clear that the will and codicils were the result of constant thought and anxious care on the part of Sir Tharia himself. He seemed much wrapped up in his wife and young children; and Lady Janbai's letters to him shewed great affection for the testator; and she denied being harsh to him The fair inference to draw was that, notwithstanding the good qualities of Lady Janbai, she was self-willed and exacting, and that for the sake of peace, Sir Tharia gave way to her desires; but his Lordship did not think that the codicils were procured by coercion. The letters showed that the testator had no idea of being led by his wife in the disposition of his property. The powers entrusted to Lady Janbai were not unnatural. The whole case rested on the evidence of Dr. Merwanji, and if they accepted it, it was clear that the testator understood the whole codicil.

After some discussion on the question of costs, their Lordships decided that the decree of the lower Court should be varied. Probate was to go of the will and all the five codicils. The parties were to have their costs throughout out of the estate.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 27TH MARCH TO 2ND APRIL, 1894.)

EXPORTS.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—168 cwts cotton (unpressed), 399 cwts wool (unpressed), 6,000 cwts wheat.
Kilva s, (Bombay)—2,284 cwts rapeseed, &c.
Mahanudi s, (Bombay)—2,059 cwts rapeseed.
Satrunji s, (Bombay)—2,859 cwts cotton, (unpressed).
Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—2,878 cwts cotton, (unpressed), 90 cwtsl wool (unpressed).
Kaffir s, (Antwerp)—1,533 bales cotton, 619 cwts rapeseed. &c., 67,906 cwts wheat, 50 corges hides.
Saint Marnock s, (Antwerp)—2,420 bales cotton, 14,610 cwts rapeseed, &c, 14,000 cwts gingellyseed, 38,290 cwts wheat.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—124 bales cotton, 2,886 bales wool, 50,450 cwts wheat, 340 cwts linseed, 4,545 cwts jowaree, 600 cwts mutter, 101 cwts saltpetre, 24,000 cwts bones 388 lbs tea (Marseilles), 400 bales cotton, 26,620 cwts gingellyseed, 559 corges hides.
Golden Cross s, (Rotterdam)—84,386 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—11,490 cwts cotton (unpressed), 69 cwts wool, (unpressed), 2 cwts rice.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—299 pieces white goods (foreign), 189 pieces prints (foreign).
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,030 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,786 pieces white goods (foreign), 613 pieces prints (foreign) 7,505 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Mikado s, (Hull)—750 pieces grey goods (foreign).
City of Khios s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,849 pieces white goods (foreign).
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—8,216 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,713 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,971 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—4,555 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,998 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,225 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,655 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 12,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5,000 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (foreign), 800 lbs T Red and dyed yarns (Indian), 5 cwts copper.
Metapedia s, (Liverpool)—599 pieces grey goods (foreign), 756 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,300 pieces prints (foreign), 7,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 172 cwts iron bar, &c.
Chanda s, (Bombay)—250 pieces grey goods (Indian) 5,310 pieces prits (foreign).
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—3,987 pieces grey goods (foreign), 16,037 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,842 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,518 pieces prints (foreign), 429 pieces prints (Indian), 406 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 25,600 lbs grey yarns Indian 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 42 cwts yellow metal.
Tresco s, (London)—251 cwts yellow metal.
Satrunji s, (Bombay)—13 cwts iron bar, &c.
Kola s, (Bombay)—6,532 piece grey groods (foreign), 13,688 pieces grey goods (Indian), 16,396 pieces white goods (foreign), 17,833 pieces prints (foreign), 60 pieces prints (Indian), 205 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 32,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 9,250 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 25 cwts copper.
Gutenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—1,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,654 cwts iron bar &c, 18,418 cwts steel.
Simla s, (Bombay)—200 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2,120 pieces grey goods (Indian), 310 pieces white goods (foreign), 49,020 pieces prints (Indian).
Horatio s, (Hall)—31,134 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,636 pieces white goods (Indian), 6,179 pieces prints (foreign), 5,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 9,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Country Crafts (Bombay)—5 cwts iron bar &c, 40,000 gallons kerosine oil.

METRE-GAUGE Railway locomotives in this country are usually designed for a boiler pressure of 140lbs. to the square inch. On the Burma State Railway, however, says *Indian Engineering*, for many years the boiler pressure has been 150lbs. per square inch. The Government of India have recently decided that there is no objection to metre-guage engines being designed for a pressure of 150lbs. per square inch, or more, but that the question of the pressure to be worked to in practice in the case of any boiler actually in use, is one for determination by the responsible authorities of each Railway.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,104 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c. with a general cargo.

THE s s Birdoswald, 1,961 tons, Captain J Newton, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Port Said (25th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s St Pancras, 2,785 tons, Captain R Young, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from New Port (11th March) with a cargo of 4,952 tons of coals, and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russel, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Barton, Lt E Barnes, Dr Wilkinson, Surg-Capt Murray, Miss Thomas, Sergt-Major Webb, Mrs Soomar, Lt Curtis, Mrs Campbell, Miss Watson, Captain Smith, Miss R Rodrigues, Mrs P Rodrigues and 153 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiwar coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain Chapman as cabin and 67 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Westmeath	3934	Stonehouse	Antwerp	11-4	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Ranald	1338	Young	Madras	14-4	F Muir & Co
C	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Jedda	1-4	B & P S N Co
D	Trefusis	1708	Beckerleg	Not fixed		W & A Graham
E	Horatio	2017	Forth	Hull	12-4	F Muir Co
F	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	11-4	A Simeon
K	Graffoe	19[illegible]2	Blackburn	Antwerp		J Mackintosh
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Marmagoa	10-4	Shepherd & Co
M	S Burkud	157	Gibb	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
N	Java		Frohawk	Zanzibar	12-4	B I S N Co
O	Aldgate	2808	Cheshire	Dunkirk	10-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Gutenfels	1749	W Thormann	Hamburg	15-4	Glade & Co
Q	Queen of Scots	1373	Lamb	Amsterdam	14-4	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bangalore	9-4	Shepherd & Co
Satrunji		Nacoda	Karachi	10-4	do.
Ponani		Nacoda	Bhownager	10-4	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nurani	2870	Carson	Rangoon	14-4	T Morrison & Co
2	Arabia	2314	Reed	Liverpool	19-4	Graham & Co
3	Ailsa Craig	2189	Chalmer		15-4	W&A Graham & Co
4	Aurora	1799	Fell	Not fixed		W & A Graham
6	Shannon	2189	Crewe	London	17-4	P & O Co
9	Arapahoe	3134	Wale	Hamburg	20-4	F Muir & Co
10	Tresco	1651	Browne	Trieste	12-4	J Morrison & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1689	Pierce	Liverpool	13-4	E Bates & Co
13	Avala	2415	Langworthy	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
15	Pachumba	514	Gillet	Bhownagar	10-4	M Vadilal
16	Cumeria	1924	Howell	Marseilles	7-4	W & A Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger Teredo	304 tons	B Port Trust
H B Curlew	305 „	„
H B Snipe	305 „	„

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Africa (s)	Segelker	Antwerp, March 7.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	M. Bacquehem (s).	Wallusching.	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vadala, Alexander, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kola, Russell, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ganges, for China, &c.
„ Agapanthus, for Amsterdam.
„ Constance, for Havre and Dunkirk.
„ Birdoswald, for Hamburg.
„ Lord Erne, for Amsterdam.
„ Kt. of St. George, for Antwerp.
„ Arabia, for Marsilles and Liverpool.
„ Hoseinee, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Nurani, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Sheikh Burkhed, for Aden and Macalla.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
27	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
28	Horatio s	Forth	Hull.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
29	Stella s	Patridge	Middlesbro.
	Satrunji s	F. Ahmed	Bombay.
30	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
31	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
April.			
2	Transvaal s	Clunie	Delagoa Bay.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March.			
27	Tresco s	Browne	Bombay.
28	Golden Cross s	Thomas	Rotterdam.
29	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
30	Sutherland s	Proud	Dunkirk.
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay.
31	Horatio s	Forth	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
April.			
2	Gutenfels s	Thormann	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
3	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Stella, Patridge, P. Bhicajee, for Antwerp.
„ Transvaal, Clunie, W. Cooper & Co., for Antwerp.
„ Kola, Russell, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 17 bales packing papers, D R Bombay Co; 6 cases portwine, Turner Morrison and Co; 2 cases whisky, Souza and Fernandes.
City of Perth s—5 cases ale, Turner Morrison and Co; 70 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—25 kegs bicarbonate of soda, L Abercrombie and Co.
Hispania s—12 cases whisky, 6 cases gin, and 2 cases rum, M Mackenzie and Co.
Metapedia s—4 cases sherry and port wine, T Morrison and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tresco s—101 cases gin, 100 cases wine, 82 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 2 bales blotting papers, S A S Dawood; 2 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co; 112 cases oilmenstores &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 200 cases ale, Ewart Latham and Co; 128 cases oilmenstores &c, Abbu Gunny; 70 cases oilmenstores &c, M Mackenzie and Co; 12 barrels cylinder oil, G Cotton and Co.
Shannon s—6 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 11 bales packing papers, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 cases provision, S R Subedar.
Rome s—7 cases still burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ballarat s—3 cases burgandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Benares s—2 cases methylated spirit, H Ruttonjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—16 cases playing cards, A Thawurbhoy; 400 cases alizarine dye, M Ostermayer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—9 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM BATOUM.

Caledonia s—24,000 cases kerosine oil, By M Hajee Abdoolreman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—4,248 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 30 bales cotton, Kassam Esmail; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 90 bales cotton, Jadowjee Carra; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, [illegible] Mahomed; 1,042 cwts linseed, and 2,015 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 1,050 cwts wheat, Napoo Nensee; 60 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arapahoe s—1,010 cwts myrabollams, E Comersey; 1,050 cwts myrabollens Jetha Premjee; 46 bales cotton, L Dunjee; 5 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 151 cwts turmerie, 59 cwts tamarind and 6 cwts ambahuldi, V G Thanvi.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—770 bales cotton, A B aschek and Co; 770 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Birdoswald s—860 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, 12,111 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 14,745 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,450 cwts myrabollams and 11,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ailsacraig s—2,001 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 3,990 cwts groundnuts; 3,214 cwts linseed and 1,908 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co; 300 bales hemp Nathu Lalice.
Westmeath s—220 bales cotton, and 400 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, A Baschek and Co; 600 cwts myrabolams, Thos H Moor and Co; 1,000 cwts rapseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Kt of St George s—2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.
Graffoe s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 215 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Agapanthus s—73,236 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Lord Erne s—3,013 cwts rapeseed, and 23,129 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Aurora s—16,006 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4 000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Aldgate s—50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 700 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 3,399 cwts groundnuts, and 2,912 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cumeria s—80 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Brothers; 315 cwts gingellyseed, and 360 cwts castorseed, Napoo Nensee.
Avala s—2,009 cwts nigerseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, 3,160 cwts castorseed, 500 cwts poppyseed, and 14,647 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
LaSeyne s—9 cases tea, M Goldburg.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presco s 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 1 001 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,083 cwts myrabollams, W. Gurtler.

FOR NEW YORK.

Horatio s—18 cases condiments, Harry Ballantine.

FOR HAVRE.

Constance s—455 cwts buffaloe horns, E C Nanjee; 1,250 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—85 cwts coir yarns, T Lowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges s—25 chests opium, The P and O Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHMAKING.—TWO ASSISTANTS for our Watch-Repairing Department REQUIRED. None but the most Practical and Experienced men will find permanent employment. Complicated Watches a Speciality. Good Salary to really Deserving men. Apply to MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FEATHER PILLOWS.—Made from Best English Feathers chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

FLOWER POTS in Majolica, the most Artistically finished Art Pottery on Raised Work, richly decorated with Gold. LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, *par Excellence*, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

BEST EAST LOTHIAN OATMEAL, in 4 lbs. tins, each Re. 1; in 7 lbs. tins, each Re. 1-10; in 14 lbs. tins, each Rs. 2-10. East Lothian Pearl Barley in 2 lbs. tin, each As. 8; and 7 lbs tins, each Re. 1-6.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Good Home for a FOX-TERRIER DOG. Apply "88," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

WANTED, by a Well-educated LADY, Employment either as a Book-keeper and Accountant, or as an Amanuensis, or as a Daily Governess to a Parsee Family: able to teach thorough English, Music, Drawing and Painting; elementary French and Latin. Apply, with particulars, to Mrs. ELLIS, Old Canning College, Lucknow.

WANTED, a Native, who Understands English and Native Languages; is able to do any sort of work and accompany the Undersigned to Up-country. Apply to A. SIMMONS, Grand Museum, near the Gaiety Theatre.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, AT ONCE, a PARTNER, with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, to assist in Financing and Developing a Well Established Weekly Newspaper. No Security will be offered beyond the goodwill of the Paper. A really genuine and excellent chance for investors. Address "NEWS," care of this Paper.

WANTED, CHILD'S PONY; must be Small and Quiet. Address, stating Price and Particulars, "C.," care of this Office.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are specially Manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtz, of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a Mild, Aromatic and free drawing Egyptian Cigarette.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents. Head Establishment: 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Branch Establishments: Abdool Rhaman Street, near Crawford Market; an Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

PARMANANDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.—PLAY GROUNDS will be available from 1st May, 1894. Hindu Gentlemen wishing to join the Gymkhana are requested to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, care of Girgaum Post Office.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, from about the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, fully Furnished, Fine Bed-Rooms, and Stabling for Eight Horses. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to CECIL GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

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RIPON.—The most Popular HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Special attention is paid to Cuisine and Wines. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON, before making final arrangements elsewhere.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Well-known, most Central, close to Public Offices. Visitors may rely on Mr. D'SOUZA'S well-served Table.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and Old Arms. Our collection is Unique, and cannot be rivalled in India. Very suitable for Decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.—LAST SEASON for purchasing the Real, Original Wonderland Native Art Pottery.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

SET OF TENTS for CAMP.—FOR SALE. A Bargain. Apply COLLECTOR, Satara.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "R.," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes, Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

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1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a lot of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers, going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 10, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS, TWINE, &C.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Lalji Damji Cutchi Thaker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., at No. 20, Samuel Street, Vudgadi, consisting bales of gunny bags and twine, William beam scale (and at Mandvie, Mirchi Gully) gunny bags, twine, scale and weights, mehta boxes, gadi and pillows, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khimjee Vurdhman and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Mandvie, opposite the Musjid Bunder Station, consisting bundles of gunny bags, scales and weights, gadi, pillows, empty chests, mehta boxes, cupboards, iron chest, brass lamps, copper hunda, pictures, empty paint pots, gumels, chairs, bamboo and rafter pieces, window shutters, rubblestones, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 10, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

WE have no telegraphic advices to chronicle this evening in this column, the latest market news by wire having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	84,134
" " Branches...	Dec. "	12,12,992
Other Deposits	" "	20,76,784
Government Securities	" "	87,771
Other Authorized "	Nil	Nil
Loans	Inc. "	12,90,521
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	" "	9,83,064
Balances with other Banks	" "	24,134
Cash	Dec. "	56,49,188

Since the last Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank was issued a week ago, there have been signs of an increasing scarcity of Money, which are confirmed by the Bank's Return made known to-day, which shows a falling-off in the Cash Balance of 56½ lakhs, at 128½ lakhs. It will be seen from the figures which we give above that in all the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money, the movement has been towards an increase in that direction, nearly half the addition to Private Deposits disclosed by the last Return having been lost during the past week, while both in Loans and Bills Discounted there has been a material increase, the total expansion of trade requirements being represented by some 43½ lakhs, compared with a contraction of 38½ lakhs in the week preceding; the Cash Balance having been further reduced by withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's Branches.

COTTON has been firm in tone here to-day, and a considerable business has been done in both directions, while prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,200 bales of Broach, at Rs. 230-31; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 167-70; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 192 per candy; while the Mills have taken 1,000 Broach, at Rs. 231; 500 Khundwa, at Rs. 193; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 209, the total purchases amounting to 3,400 bales.

WHEAT has again been bought to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market; but no further change in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have been in much less demand than on Saturday, and transactions have been upon only a moderate scale, the tone of the market having become quiet; while the price of *Linseed* has declined 2 annas per cwt., say to Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	10,619	bales.
Wheat	12,653	cwts.
Linseed	39,671	"
Rapeseed	26,754	"
Gingelly..................................	1,956	"
Poppyseed.................................	1,449	"
Groundnuts	7,976	"
Castorseed................................	1,137	"
Rice	3,483	"

FREIGHTS are dull for April shipment, and unchanged for May-June loading. Relets have been given to-day at 17s. 6d. per ton for Amsterdam, and at 18s. for Hamburg and Havre.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 19-32d. and 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 1⅝d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate we heard of a few being placed for April delivery; but Calcutta rates coming firmer, and the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance being reduced as stated above, combined with bullion dealers selling Gold, rates hardened a little. Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 1 5-8d. for May transfer, and 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits; forward quotations for Bank Telegraphic, for monsoon transfer, being 1s. 1½d. and 3 months' sight Credits, for May delivery, 1s. 1⅝d., and June at 1s. 1 11-16d., the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 1 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	......1s. 1 21-32d.	"
Credits 3	do.	......1s. 1 25/32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	......1·44½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 7/8 for Fours for Money and 103 15-16 for Account, but advanced to 104 in both positions, at which it remained steady till near the close, when a portion of the advance was lost, rates leaving off at 103 15-16 for cash and the settlement. 100¾ has been quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have again shown more movement, the changes in our list this evening being in Cotton Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 15 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Howard and Bullough, and Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Empress, Lukhmidas, and Jaffer Ali; of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 15 each in Framji Petit, and Hindustan, and of Rs. 5 in Khatao Mucconji. In Presses, Albert of Kurrachee are Rs. 15 higher, as are also Volkarts; Bellary have advanced Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 15 in the others; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 15; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher; Bombay Flour Mills have further advanced Rs. 25, say to 1,250 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 5/8
Bar Silver	28 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 7.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Surat arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

APRIL 9.

The s. s. Java extra left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rossetta arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

Mails steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 7, compared with the statement of March 31, 1894:—

		March 31 Rs.	April 7. Rs.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......		45,89,641	46,73,775
Do. do. at Branches		74,97,611	62,81,619
Other Deposits		2,99,06,370	2,78,29,586
Post Bills		4,486	4,486
Cash Credits, undrawn		41,06,857	38,30,470
Rs.		6,04,54,965	5,69,72,936
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		1,07,41,065	1,06,53,294
Cash Credits on do. do.		77,48,829	77,06,030
Loans do. do. do.		81,98,490	94,89,011
Current Accounts overdrawn			
Bills Discounted and purchased		1,47,53,141	1,57,36,205
Dead Stock .... Rs.	6,80,321		
Applied in reduction	2,85,000		
		3,95,321	3,95,321
Stamps &c.		22,741	22,749
Bullion		...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...		1,20,818	1,41,954
Cash and Currency Notes		1,84,74,560	1,28,25,372
Rs.		6,04,54,965	5,69,72,936

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 8.

10 p.m.	78·8

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·9
6 p.m.	84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LOGAN—March 23, on Friday, at Wimbledon, Surrey, the wife of A. C. Logan, Esq., I. C. S., of a son.

SHOLAPUR.

DEATH.

SCOTT—April 7, at Sholapur, of measles, suddenly and unexpected, Ethel, the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, late of Sattara, (Deputy Collector), aged 19. Deeply—deeply missed.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MOULTON-BARRETT—OGBOURNE—April 5, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Harry Peyton Moulton-Barrett, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, eldest son of H Moulton-Barrett, Arcot, Devon, to Mab 1 Alice Gertrude, eldest daughter of C H Ogbourne, Calcutta.

O'LEARY—WARD—April 2, at the Roman Catholic Church, Meerut, by the Rev Father Philip, Captain Tom Evelyn O'Leary, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Ethel, second daughter of Colonel F W Ward, R A.

DEATH.

CARTE—April 2, at Allahabad, Surgeon-Captain F L Carte, Army Medical Staff, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1894.

THE Administration Report of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1892-93 is less than half the bulk of that of the Bengal Provinces, but it has a special interest of its own. It contains an admirable conspectus of the physical and political geography of the frontier province of India, the great natural bulwark against the irruptions from the passes through which every invader from Central Asia has come. The Punjab with its Feudatory States has an area of 1,48,966 miles with a population of over twenty-five millions, of whom nearly thirteen millions are Mahomedans and ten millions and-a-quarter Hindus. The Sikhs who are often spoken of as if they constituted the major portion of the population, do not number two millions all told, the last census giving the figures at 1,870,481. The Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsees, and Jews of whom the two first mentioned are by far the most numerous, do not exceed a hundred thousand altogether. The Native States have a population of four millions and-a-quarter, that of British territory being nearly twenty-one millions. The population in British and Native territory alike has grown during the last decade at the rate of 10·7 per cent—three per cent. more than the increase in the thirteen years from 1868 to 1881 when the increment was only 7·1 per cent. But the three years before the Census of 1881 was taken were marked by war, sickness, and severe scarcity. The rate of increase in the last decennial period was twice as great as that of Bengal and the North-West, equal to that of the Central Provinces, and half that of Lower Burma, where the abundant rain and moisture gives three harvests of rice in the twelve-months. In the year 1892-93 Sir James Lyall's period of office expired, and he handed over charge to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. Quiet prosperity, so far as crops and food-supply went, was the note of the year. The autumn crops of 1892 were good, and the spring crop of 1893 was a bumper one. Prices fell, and as the exports to Europe declined owing to the absence of demand "the stores of grain in the Province have become largely replenished." What this means may be well understood when we bear in mind that the Punjab grows in a favourable year grain sufficient to supply the needs of the whole population for three years. The falling off in the exports of grain was not therefore an unmixed boon; the Province could have exported half the grain harvest and yet have replenished its stocks. There was, however, a more serious qualification than this to the record of prosperity. Many districts experienced a heavy mortality from fever and cholera. Fever is the scourge of the Punjab, owing, it is generally assumed, to the absence of a drainage system to counterbalance the introduction of vast quantities of water for irrigational purposes over large areas. A large area receives the waters of three rivers and many streams for which there is no natural outlet whatever. There is, however, an additional cause—the inadequacy of the clothing worn by the population to withstand the chills of winter.

In the course of the year many important public works were advanced or completed. The Chenab Canal project was sanctioned in its developed form by the Secretary of State in August 1892. The old project totalled up to one crore nine lakhs and a-half; the extension adds one crore and fifty-five and a-half lakhs, making the outlay two crores and sixty-five lakhs. The colonisation of some of the great tracts which will be made culturable by the Chenab Canal is now far advanced, and its success assured. The area of Crown waste allotted to colonists two years ago was little short of 50,000 acres. At the close of last year nearly 350,000 acres had been distributed; 27,000 to capitalists; 13,431 to yeomen—old soldiers who were thus rewarded for long and efficient service—and 306,482 to peasants. There will still be 150,000 acres of reclaimed Crown land for distribution upon the completion of the distributary system of the Canal. The total areas commanded by two branches is 585,000 acres, of which it is intended to reserve 12,000 for forest purposes and the grazing reserves of the peasant villages. Extensions and improvements were made in six out of the twelve systems of canals which have made the Punjab one of the best-irrigated regions in the world. The heavy rains which, from the general agricultural point of view were so beneficent, added considerably to the difficulties to be contended with in the canals, the floods bursting the banks and carrying away weirs. In July and August the Sutlej and Chenab Canals, which had been short of water in the three previous months, received excessive supplies, which tried both canals very severely, and caused many breaches. At Khanki, on the Chenab Canal, on the 15th August, the water in the river rose two feet higher than any previous record, and nearly over-topped the great restraining embankment, half-a-mile of which was breached and carried away. Rat holes which had weakened this bund contributed to this catastrophe. The floods prevented the resumption of the works until October, but by great exertions the embankment was restored, raised, and strengthened—and it may be hoped the rats cleared out—by the following March. The irrigation works of the Punjab and Scinde and Madras, all different, and each attended by difficulties peculiar to the country, are enduring testimony to the talent and resources of the British engineers who designed and constructed them. In the matter of railways there is little to note during the year. The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka had 178 miles open to traffic, and the junction arrangements at Delhi were in progress. A good deal was done in the direction of improving the water-supply to important towns, Provincial funds contributing to the cost. The Delhi water-works which were begun at the close of 1890 were nearly completed. The works were formally opened by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, and the inhabitants have ever since received a supply of from four to five gallons a head; not much when compared with the lavish supply to the more fortunate inhabitants of Bombay, but a great deal to people who had to put up with much less until the new works were carried out. The Delhi drainage scheme is in abeyance until the funds, four lakhs and a-half, required for the first section are allotted. The Simla water-supply and sewerage extension works were sanctioned; the first named to cost three lakhs and eighty thousand rupees, and the second a little over two lakhs. The Municipality is to raise a loan of three lakhs; the Imperial Government contribute a lakh and a half, and the Provincial Government the same. The drainage of Ludhiana and the water-works to supply Umballa have been planned, and estimates prepared.

In one important matter there is a good deal to be desired. The Provincial operations under the head of arboriculture are summarised in six lines—none too few, seeing that all that has to be recorded is that eight acres were added to nurseries, and six subtracted, two acres were sown as plantations, and rather less than three planted as groves, while three acres failed. Of avenues 73 miles were planted and 65 miles failed, leaving 864 for the whole of the Punjab, which, the report informs us, covers an area equal to one-tenth of the whole area of the Indian Empire, and is inhabited by one-eleventh of its total population. Surely, it might be possible to plant more than two acres per annum as plantations and keep the scanty groves from diminishing in area. It is not surprising to find that there has been a marked falling off in the revenue from forests, where the efforts at arboriculture are so inadequate. It is true that the falling off in forest receipts is ascribed in the report to low prices and dulness in the timber trade; but with a population of twenty-one millions there must be always a large demand for timber. The revenue in general compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. The income was Rs. 1,74,16,000, and the expenditure Rs. 1,84,78,000, the deficit being made good from the balance of previous years.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of missionaries and the influence of travellers and commercial men little has yet been accomplished in the way of dispelling superstition in China. Tientsin is supposed to be as highly civilized as most Chinese cities, yet from within a few miles of this place comes a story of the most remarkable superstition on record. It appears that the banks of the Grand Canal have been twice breached. The first time the incident was attributed to misadventure or accident, for which doubtless some unfortunate official was stripped of a button. The second time, however, was not due to anything of the sort, for the Governor-General of Chihli officially reports that the second breach, which occurred at Hungmiao, the other day, was owing to the deviltry of a river-god, who had concealed himself in the vicinity of that place. His presence, we are solemnly told by his Excellency, was at first reported by the local rustics, and eventually corroborated by the testimony of all the officers and troops occupied with the task of filling in the breaches there. This river-god is reported to have appeared in various guises to the soldiers and their officers while at work, and this being told to the Commander-in-Chief and Taotais in charge, on the day of the second successful attempt to fill in the breach, he ordered the erection of a sacrificial stage, in honour of this river-god, and offerings were made to him. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates besought his kind interposition on behalf of the embankments, coupled with the prayer to remain passive and not to spoil the work completed with such labour and expense. Even the "deviltry of the river-god" could not prevail against the prayers of these high officials. At least, it is thought so, and the Governor-General presumes it was in answer to these prayers that on the same day the workers were blessed with beautiful serene weather and peaceful calm upon the waters. Before the sacrifices made the labourers at the Canal had been impeded in their work by boisterous weather, sleet, hard, and pouring rains, "while the Canal itself was one mass of raging waters." The Governor-General of Chihli, therefore, thinks a fitting recognition should be made by the Throne to this river-god "for his interposition on behalf of unimpeded traffic on this Canal, and rest and quiet to the people living in the vicinity." His Majesty, is therefore, requested to bestow a title on "the River-god of the northern terminus of the Grand Canal," and to allow a temple to be built for him there, and to add his name to the official list of gods to whom spring and autumn sacrifices shall be made by the mandarins of the locality. The Emperor is far too wise to defy the river-god by refusing the request, yet not quite sufficiently devout to say, "let it be done at once." Diplomacy comes to his assistance, and he throws the onus on to other shoulders. The Imperial rescript appended to the Governor-General's despatch reads "Let the Board of Rites report thereon."

A PASSENGER by the P. and O. s.s. Carthage, writing on the 22nd ultimo, from Brindisi, mentions a curiously vexatious incident which occurred on the homeward voyage. On Monday (19th) she says "we reached Suez after midnight. At about 3 a. m., the steward went round calling everybody, the intimation taking this form: 'Get up, Madam, the doctor wants to see you at once; ladies and children are to go to the music saloon; and men on deck.' The authorities at Suez had furbished up a rusty sanitary law, which enables them to claim a personal inspection of the passengers there any time a ship arrives. The danger and inconvenience of calling passengers up at any hour on a cold night is a serious matter to them and to the company, because, if it is persevered in the steamers must alter their hour for arrival wherever it is in force, if they are coming in the night. As a sanitary law it is a failure and a farce, but if meant to promote influenza or pneumonia, no doubt, if well worked, it will be a great success. The children on board—and there are many—have all had cold since. The passengers are signing a remonstrance against being called up in this unreasonable manner. Why the Carthage was inspected thus no one knows. The stereotyped answer 'Cholera in Bombay' does not satisfy enquiring minds. It was whispered that there was a case or two of small-pox on board when she passed through the last time: but that, of course, is absurd. I am told the Carthage is sold to Government to be fitted up as a trooper."

AN Anglo-Indian correspondent at present in Florence, writing on March 21, says: "The Queen who has arrived here looks extremely well, and I hope will be allowed to enjoy her visit without disturbance. A lady of my acquaintance who has been some time in Florence, recently received a friendly note from the Chief of Police warning her not to go much to theatres just now! Little Sleepy Lucca has just had a tomb in her little theatre, and naturally the authorities are very anxious about Florence and Rome. I think Florence is not sufficiently frequented by Anglo-Indians, and in the present state of the rupee it has much to recommend it. One saves the long expensive journey home, the low exchange compensates to a slight extent for the worthlessness of the rupee, and the cost of living has not gone up. In a good pension the charge is seven francs a day which represents five shillings. The climate is bracing and healthy, and in summer one need only move to Vallambrosa or Perujia to get away from the heat. Rome on the other hand is relaxing, and the cost of living is much more expensive."

A PROPOS of the official announcement that Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.S., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Power as Commissioner of Burdwan, in Lower Bengal, we may note that Mr. Dutt belongs to the same year (1871) as Messrs. J. Pollen, C. E. G. Crawford, and H. Woodward, of the Bombay Civil Service. These Bombay Civilians have only just attained the rank of junior Collectors while their juniors of Bengal are, as notified above, already Commissioners! What has Bombay done that none of her blocked I. C. S. officers are deemed worthy of service under the Supreme Government?

AT the High Court, yesterday, Sir Charlers Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment on an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley, given on the 26th January, 1893, in the case of Lady Janbai, widow and executrix of Sir Tharia Topun, against Moosa Tharia, heir, co-executor, and eldest son of Sir Tharia. Owing to the death of the co-executor subsequently to the disposal of the suit, his sons, Salamahomed Jafferbhoy, and Alimahomed Jafferbhoy, had been substituted as defendants and respondents. The plaintiff and appellant, Lady Janbai, had applied that probate of the will of the deceased, dated 14th January, 1886, and five codicils thereto, dated November 1886, July 1889, January 1890, November 1890, and February 1891, might be granted to her as one of the executors, or might be granted to her along with the other executor if he joined in the application for the probate. Moosabhoy filed a caveat against the application, admitting the execution of the will and the first two codicils, but alleging that the execution of the two codicils of January and November, 1890, was obtained by the undue influence of the petitioner, and that at the time the codicil of February, 1891, was alleged to be executed, the testator was on his death-bed, almost, if not quite unconscious, and was not able to understand what he was doing. Mr. Justice Bayley passed judgment for and allowed the caveat of the defendant. Probate was ordered to issue jointly to the plaintiff and defendant as the executors named in the will, the plaintiff being ordered to personally bear her own costs and to pay to the defendant his costs of the suit. His Lordship pronounced against the last three codicils, and hence the appeal by the plaintiff. The Appeal Court came to the conclusion that all the five codicils had been proved on behalf of Lady Janbai; that they were not procured by coercion; and that there was no evidence of undue influence on her part. Their Lordships, therefore, varied the decree of Mr. Justice Bayley, and directed probate to go of the will and the five codicils. The parties were to have their costs throughout out of the estate.

MR. FURDOONJEE PESTONJEE, son of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir, C.I.E., some time ago Revenue Commissioner of the Kutch State, having made the usual declarations before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the charge of defamation brought by Damji Lukhmichand, manager to the Licensed Opium Farmer, against Rev. Mr. Prautch and Rev. Mr. Hudson, Methodist missionaries, Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, and Mr. Dyer, editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, for publishing certain false and malicious statements in the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January. The Magistrate having expressed his opinion that no evidence of conspiracy was offered by the prosecution, Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, who represented the complainant, decided to proceed first against Mr. Prautch, the first accused. The Magistrate framed the charge against Mr. Prautch, and Mr. Brown, solicitor for the defence, made a long speech, on behalf of the accused, claiming on his part good faith and intention of public good.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has been received that a movement is on foot among several European merchants in Japan to erect spinning mills in the foreign settlements of Kobe and Yokohama as they would then be free from Japanese Government supervision or the interference of the Native Cotton Spinners' Association, which has lately boycotted the cotton imported by those firms. There is every prospect of ample capital being forthcoming.

MAJOR YOUNG, who is advocating the use of the Humber Bicycle for military purposes, has received the following letter from the Office of Commander-in-Chief:—"Sir, I have the honour by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, asking for an expression of his Excellency's approval to the purchase of Messrs. Humber's Aldershot bicycle by Commanding Officers of regiments in India. In reply I am to inform you that according to the testimony of several officers holding high commands, the bicycle in question has shown itself well suited to military requirements in this country, and if you think an expression of his Excellency's general concurrence is likely to assist you in bringing the machine to the notice of Officers Commanding corps, you are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter."

Indian Engineering is informed from a reliable source that the Fine Fund of the Government Telegraph Department exceeds several lakhs of rupees, and that instead of utilising this large amount as occasion requires, it is annually increasing. Considering the present block in promotion among all grades of the Superior and Subordinate Staff, and in view of draining the Department of the oldest hands who cannot afford to retire, we would suggest that the fund be appropriated in holding out bonuses besides the pension. Some such measure must sooner or later be adopted to remove the disaffection prevailing among all ranks in the Department.

WE in India, remarks a contemporary, know that the qualifications of a bank auditor may consist in the simple intensity of his desire to draw pay without doing any work. This was virtually the qualification put forward by a gentleman who audited the books of the Himalaya Bank for some years of storm and stress in the history of that remarkable institution. It has been regarded, indeed, as a sort of triumph of the cause of commercial morality in India that some banks have now voluntarily brought in chartered accountants as auditors. Yet in a recent issue of the *Accountant*, the accredited organ of the chartered accountants in England, we find a discussion has just been started as to whether even the audits of professional accountants are effective. The discussion has arisen in reference to a proposal recently made in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* for a compulsory Government audit—a proposal which was also made in the columns of the *Calcutta Review* a couple of years ago, when a period of collapse had just set in among Indian mofussil banks with great severity. The *Accountant* is naturally disposed to question whether a Government audit would be more effective than the audit of the body it represents; but it professes itself open to conviction, and the discussion it invites, if conducted in a spirit of sobriety, ought to be profitable. At present the sight of a balance-sheet signed by a professional accountant does unquestionably beget confidence in the minds of the majority of investors: if that confidence is misplaced, it is as well that the fac should be clearly understood.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN VENICE.

LONDON, April 9.

The fetes in honour of the Emperor William are continued at Venice. Their Majesties yesterday visited the Arsenal and lunched together afterwards on the Emperor's Yacht, and a banquet took place at the Palace in the evening. His Imperial Majesty was received with acclamation by enormous crowds outside the Palace.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

The Portuguese Warships, with Admiral De Gama and other rebels, have sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Europe.

It is rumoured that the rebel troops have captured the City of Rio Grande, but all telegrams are forbidden from the scene of operations.

LORD ELGIN AND THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 9.

In reply to the address from the Municipality the Viceroy said that he supposed the delusion, if he might so call it, that the Government of India comes to Simla to get rid of the work and on a mere pleasure trip or holiday was now passing very much away. He said, Government come here in order to seek in health-giving hills to maintain in its full efficiency such power as we possess to serve the great Empire, whose affairs we are called upon to administer. They had been good enough to allude in terms which merited deep acknowledgments to the connection between his family and India. He doubted not, but that they were aware that he had left those at home to whom their words would be very grateful and who were watching for the meeting of to-day. Simla had been a household word with him, and a place he had long wished to visit, although he could little anticipate the circumstances under which he would come. He moreover thanked the Municipality for their sentiments of loyalty to the Queen-Empress ; and in conclusion expressed his pleasure at having come to Simla. At Government House before receiving the address his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of the Simla Volunteers, and expressed much satisfaction at their appearance.

REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir Edward Buck took over charge as Revenue Secretary to-day, and Mr. Finucane who has been officiating for him will resume his special work in connection with land records.

THE THAGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

Revised rules for the working of the Thagi and Dacoity Department are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT AT GILGIT.

Surgeon-Major Robertson will take over his appointment as permanent Agent,at Gilgit, in August.

THE EX-KHAN OF KHELAT.

The ex-Khan of Khelat will not be removed now, it is believed, from Loralai, where he is at present.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME IN MYSORE.

The following are full particulars of Mr. Kirby's schemes :—A line to run due north from Mysore via Hassan, to Airikur Station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, about twenty miles north of Assam ; secondly, a branch from Hassan to run due west to Mangalore ; and, thirdly, a line from Mysore to run south-east to Erode on the South Indian Railway. The whole is estimated to cost about 250 lakhs ; and proposals are now being considered in correspondence with the Myrose Durbar.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

A telegram from Domandi, dated April 8, says that the Indo-Afghan Frontier Mission arrived at Domandi, on the 5th instant, marching through heavy rain and thunder-storms. They shall probably halt there for a few days. The Afghan Commissioner has not yet arrived. The rumour is that he will not arrive till after the "Id." All are doing well.

THE 9TH KHAS GURKHAS.

The 9th Khas Gurkhas Regiment will have to remain at Lucknow for another year, as financial difficulties of the Government bar the location of the battalion in the hills.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

A few days ago it was pointed out that a hardship is likely to be inflicted upon the officers of the British service in India in connection with the exchange compensation allowance if they took general leave in India exceeding the two months' privilege leave. An order has been passed having a retrospective effect ; and officers are being called upon actually to refund their allowances.

RESIDENCY SURGEON, INDORE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, succeeds Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Keegan, as Residency Surgeon, Indore.

A MEETING OF RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION ENGINEERS.

Owing to repeated damage caused to the North-Western Railway Line, near Radhan, a meeting of irrigation and railway engineers is shortly to be held there. Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to Government, leaves Simla, on the 11th instant, to be present at the consultation.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MASTER OF BALLIOL.

A powerful sub-committee has been formed for India in connection with the movement for a memorial to the late Master of Balliol. Lord Elgin and the three Viceroys who preceded him, the two former Lieutenant-Governors Sir Grant Duff and Sir Alfred Lyall, the Duke of Bedford, Sir Arthur Godley, Mr. C. P. Ilbert, Sir W. Hunter, Sir Mackenzie Wallace, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey.

ASSISTANCE TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Some time ago a movement was on foot in these provinces to provide assistance for discharged prisoners who have no visible means of support. Definite steps in this direction have now been taken. An influential society has been formed, and two meetings were held at Lucknow recently under the presidency of Sir Charles Crosthwaite. The principal object in view is to provide deserving indigent prisoners with implements to set them up in trade, which they had either acquired in jail or followed by profession, and to grant them small subsistence allowance until they find suitable employment. To this end a carefully considered set of rules has been drawn up ; and a strong committee has been appointed. It is expected that the society will be able to begin work at an early date.

THE JUNAGAD RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, April 9.

The examination of the accused was concluded yesterday. Messrs. Jardine and Maneksha appeared for the prosecution, in addition to Mr. Gokuldas. The defence was represented as before. The Court then called witness Nura ; and he stated that he had seen accused Alakhan and not accused Rahim Jivan, near Valanmia, as previously stated by him. Mr. Branson, in answer to the Court said, that the accused wanted to call evidence. Witness, Motilal, Police Assistant, was then examined for the accused as to the statements made by certain witnesses before him. Kirpashanker, police foujdar, was called, and also questioned about the statements made by witnesses before him. Minja Meson was then called. He stated that Valanmya came with two wounded Musalmans to the officers who were in the fields ; and the officers desired that they should be taken to town. Valanmia then went with them, and witness did not notice where he went. The witness further stated that he accompanied accused Ajammia and Abhram Gani to the town, and that Ajammia had not gone into Dehotsarg. In cross-examination witness stated that the Mussalmans insisted that they would not go by the Sadak Road till an order of the Commission was furnished to them.

DARING ATTEMPTED DACOITY IN KATTYAWAR.

THE JAIN TEMPLES ATTACKED.

The Jain community has been thrown into a state of consternation by the startling news received in Bombay that a gang of outlaws have attempted to commit depredations in their sacred temples on the hills of Setrumza, near Palitana, in Kattyawar. The news we have received from a correspondent there is sufficiently serious to cause excitement in the Jain community. It is reported that a number of dacoits, about twenty in number, armed with dangerous weapons, attacked and laid siege to the temples with a view to rob the valuables kept therein. The Arab guards employed to save the temples from such depredations offered strong resistance, and kept the mob at bay for some time. The outlaws thereupon grew very desperate and made a determined attack upon the guards and fired at them, wounding one of the men very seriously. In self-defence the Arabs rushed upon their enemies, and a hand to hand fight ensued. In the scuffle (which raged but for a short time) two guards were seriously wounded by the swords with which the dacoits were armed. On hearing the report of the discharge of a gun several guards came up from a distance, and completely baffled the dacoits, in their design to plunder the temples, which contained jewellery worth upwards of two lakhs of rupees. In order to provide for the safety of the valuable property usually kept in the temples the greater part of the jewellery, valued at over ten lakhs of rupees had previously been removed to the village. The dacoits managed to make their escape, and are still at large. The morning after the attack the police and the fouzdar of the Palitana durbar commenced investigations, but they have not up to the present secured any clue to the dacoits.

Further particulars received yesterday by some members of the Jain community here confirm the story, that were it not for the gallantry of the guards, the jewellery would have been carried away by the outlaws, who are a terror in Kattyawar. At the time the mob besieged the temple there were about 125 persons therein, including the guards, but mostly worshippers. The latter had no arms to fight against their enemies, who possessed deadly weapons. The conflict was a severe one, but ultimately the guards and worshippers came out triumphant. The victory was, however, dearly bought for, besides three of the guards being seriously wounded, several worshippers also sustained more or less injury. The temple is surrounded by a fort, over which the outlaws climbed and descended to the verandah of the temple. They then crossed the "Hemabhai summit" and forced open the gates of the "Balaji Temple" but fortunately no jewellery was kept in there. After emerging from the temple they fired a shot, and it was believed at first that one of the guards was wounded ; but subsequently it was ascertained that the guard had escaped without any injury, the bullet having struck in the wall. The dacoits then proceeded to the temple of Bhimnath, where they were encountered by the sentries and sepoys. One of the three sentries who were wounded, bears the marks of injury inflicted by a sword. The foujdar who arrived on Thursday morning took down the depositions of the wounded men, whose bravery prevented the depredators from carrying out their intentions. The wounded guards were removed to the village, where their wounds were dressed by a native physician. A number of policemen have been sent round the hills of Setrumza in search of the dacoits. It has not been ascertained whether any of the dacoits were wounded in the struggle.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The "Scout" contest at Bandora, on Saturday afternoon,for which some twenty-two members of the Light Horse Corps entered, practically brought the season to a close, and it was satisfactory to see so large a gathering, having regard to the fact that the Rifle Range is not usually the most attractive of places in the month of April. The contest differs somewhat from the Lloyd Lindsay,now better known as the "Wantage," competitors having to advance singly at a gallop to certain points indicated by flags to judge the distances for themselves, and it must therefore be regarded as the more difficult competition of the two. On Saturday some members judged the distances, which were subsequently ascertained to be approximately 600 yards and 425 yards pretty accurately, whilst others were less fortunate. The score however of the winner, Trooper Rivers Smith, an old Volunteer, but new to the Mounted Branch, was most creditable, as he secured in his ten rounds 2 bulls, 4 centres, and 4 outers—a total of 28 points, and thus becomes the holder of the Challenge Cup for the next season. Corporal L. R. Ker, the holder for the past season, comes second with a score of 14, and was closely followed by Troopers Lindsay and Playfair. The judging was kindly undertaken by Major Rosseter, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, assisted by Capt. Thatcher, 20th Regiment, and Lieutenant H. Steuart, of the Baroda Railway Volunteers.

RHYMES ON RUMOURS.

The rumour comes again from Jellalabad, but possibly with no better foundation than before, that the Amir intends going on a pilgrimage to Mecca this year instead of visiting England. Indeed, the Afghans generally do not believe that the Amir ever really intended to visit England, but at the most to send his son Habibulla with Sir S. Pyne. The Amir, they say, does not feel quite enough confidence in the English to trust himself so completely in their power : but, with his increasing English colony in Kabul, he has hostages enough perhaps for the safety of his son !

With reference to the above, which appeared in our issue of the 3rd ultimo, a correspondent sends us the following doggrel :—

"A rumour comes—as rumours will—
From Jellal's town beneath the hill
That Abdul Rahman means to "jao"
To Mecca—not to England now !
The Afghans never thought that he
Would really venture o'er the sea—
But, at the most, would merely send
His son Abdulla in the end !—
Provided first he held in fee
An English maiden, fair and free,
And an increasing colony
Of English fools, who spite of spite
Think Pyne and Mortimer are right
In holding that the Afghans are
To treachery superior far ! "

Mr. J. Kelly, the Victorian Commissioner, has arrived from Agra and rejoined his colleague, Mr. S. H. Rowe, in Calcutta. At Agra he interviewed the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and General Badcock, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and obtained their cordial promises of support for the scheme to introduce Australian food products into India, direct from the Colonies.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 23.

THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

Our late laureate declared in "Locksley Hall" that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. Lord Tennyson was doubtless thinking of an ideally romantic personage whose emotions fluctuated with the weather. The practical, matter-of-fact, every-day young man, the jolly Bank Holiday, "have-a-bit-on" young man, was doubtless an unknown quantity to the poet of the Court. Else Tennyson would have declared that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of the turf. The "have-a bit-on" young man of the present day knows nothing of pure love. He is far better acquainted with the spring handicaps and the weights which the official have allotted to the various candidates. In these prosaic days, when the marriage rate is on the decline, when ladies vainly ask the question why don't the men propose, when dancing men are much in request in our drawing-rooms, it is quite out of place to rave about spring love. In this age of rush the young man is fonder of the spring handicaps and spring onions. This may sound dreadfully vulgar, but it is terribly true. The average young man now-a-days thinks much more of the feat of finding the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap than of capturing the hand and heart of a sensible woman. Ah me, these gamblers ! This cursed thirst for gold ! Well, say what you will, detest the fact as you may, I look upon this as the age of peculation and speculations. Even legitimate trading is often superseded by speculation in "futures." With the Lincoln meeting, the Lincolnshire Handicap, and the Broklesby Stakes so close at hand a young man's thoughts will naturally be concentrated upon the opening of the "flat racing campaign." Doubtless, he is only listening for the "sound of the Carholme ball" to plunge wildly and to lose money freely. As Rudyard Kipling sagely says :—"Understand clearly that all racing is rotten—as everything connected with losing money must be." And still trusting simpletons flock to Lincoln. It is vain to point such, at the beginning of the season to Dante's line, which might well be posted upover the entrance to every betting ring—"Abandon hope all ye who enter here." It is surprising to see so many of the same people turn up year after year at Lincoln. They may have been hard hit in the previous season, they may have declared the preceding November in a striking and hair-curling fashion that they had had enough of betting, and so on, but when the March winds sweep across the plain, 'neath Lincoln's lofty towers there they are again. They appear as regularly as the Christmas clown, and are just about as silly. The betting amateurs are the pigeons of the game. The professionals, the sharps, and the bookmakers, may be classed as the hawks. They believe that the pigeons are sent into the world to be plucked by the hawks, and they pluck them accordingly. To the professional racing man, of course, Lincoln is solely and simply a resumption of business. The turf is not sport to him. To the man who is a true sportsman in instinct, and who loves horses as horses, Lincoln is full of interest, because it inaugurates a period of pleasant activity and introduces to him new horses in the two-year-olds. To the real sportsman the two-years-olds are as full of charm as children to parents.

THE RISE OF THE LINCOLN MEETING.

Lincoln has had its races for a very long period, and it very largely owes its popularity to the fact that it is the first meeting of the year—the first in the field so to speak. It offers no rich prizes, and neither the course nor the district is attractive to the traveller who loves the picturesque in Nature. It is not even a fashionable meeting in the same sense as Ascot and Goodwood can be said to be loved of society. Once upon a time Mr. Chaplin used to entertain a house party for the gathering, and the Duke of Portland and a few of the county families receive guests for Lincoln now, but it is not an institution. On the Carholme one sees more of the plebeian than the patrician element. And by the way how few titled owners have won the Lincolnshire Handicap. Of the English nobility I can only recall Lord Rendlesham, Lord Rosebery, Lord Westmoreland, and Lord Wilton, although foreign sportsmen of birth and pedigree, such as Count Batthyany, Count Lagrance, and Prince Soltykoff swell the ranks of titled owners of horses who have won the race. Still remembering that the Lincolnshire Handicap has been run since 1853, the untitled owners have had the best of the argument. This is a fact not unworthy of note. It is only during the last thirty or forty years that the Lincoln spring meeting has taken such a prominent position. At one time it had a very indifferent reputation. I believe that the good management of the Fords, of Nottingham, has entirely placed the reunion on a respectable basis and established it firmly in the affections of racing people. If you will take the trouble to look back at any calendar, and note the strength of the field, which has annually been seen for the first great contest of the year, you will be really surprised at the numbers. Thus from 1864 to 1893 the runners have varied from 10 to 36, while the average field has been 24—figures which are equalled by few handicaps save the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire. This alone is a great testimonial to the work of the Fords. You know the father of Mr W. J. Ford, the late Ald. Ford, of Nottingham, was the first man to take the Lincoln fixture in hand and cleanse the Augean stable so to speak. When the alderman retired, and his son became a Jockey Club official, the same straightforward policy was pursued. The number of runners for the Lincoln Handicap as each year comes round is too the highest possible evidence of the skill of the Ford family as adjusters of weights.

IN THE LONG AGO.

It is twenty-four years since the Lincoln Handicap was decided in February. The new laws of racing which postponed sport on the flat until the middle of March came into operation in 1871, when the Lincoln Handicap and the Grand National were run on the same day. We will then, if you so please, run over the record of the event since 1870—so that we shall take the last of the February contests and the first of the March meetings. The year 1870 saw the smallest field of the thirty years to which I have referred. It was in this wise. The meeting was fixed for February 15, when the handicap should have been run, but snow and frost reigned supreme, and the start was postponed in consequence of the wintry weather until Friday, the 18th. During these days of waiting the field was slowly but surely diminishing. Indeed some of the old style bookmakers betted that it did not reach eleven. It didn't, for there were but ten starters, Van Ambrugh being the favourite, although Sycee, the winner of the previous year, and Queen of Hearts were not without friends The race was very easily won by Lord Rendlesham's Royal Rake, the mount of Maidment. Just about this period Maidment was a very fashionable jockey. In 1868 he steered Indigestion, in 1870 Royal Rake, in 1872 Guy Dayrell and next year Vestminster—or four winners of "the Lincoln" in six attempts. Maidment was quite the Archer of his day, but he lost his proud position. Cameron, who rode Sycee, was a splendid light weight. He made money, but arranged matters so that he managed to die inside a workhouse. Cameron is not the only once fashionable light-weight who has succeeded in this direction. In 1870, many French sportsmen left France for England, and brought their studs to Newmarket. In 1871 the Lincoln Handicap ended in a dead heat between the aged Vulcan (aged, 6st. 8lbs.) and M. Delamere's filly Veranda (3yrs., 5st. 8lbs.). The stakes were divided, Vulcan being allowed the privilege of a walk-over. Mr. Thomas Jennings, senr.—who has since won two Lincoln Handicaps and talks of doing the trick again next week—at that time found a new patron in one of the gentlemen who had crossed the English Channel. This gentleman —M. Lombard—bought Vulcan through Jennings. It soon transpired that M. Lombard was the assumed name of M. Lefevre.

OTHER ANNIVERSARIES OF THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

In the year of 1872 the handicap was won by Mr. Henry Chaplin, of Blankney Hall, and it is perhaps superfluous to add that this Lincolnshire gentleman's only victory was exceedingly popular. The squire at that time entertained large parties at his seat. We are told that they used to dine in the great banqueting hall 'neath the portrait of Hermit, painted by Nightingale. Such a rare wine as Cabinet Steinberg was, says Sir George Chetwynd, in his Recollections, "passed round and drunk by all of us," including Admiral Rous, who, after a glass or two, broke out into melody, and to the surprise of the guests, sang "The Rhine, the Rhine, the jovial Rhine." I believe that this incident actually occurred in 1873, but it shows the character of the fine old Englishmen who gathered round the Blankney board. By the way, the Recollections of Mr. Chaplin would form a rare volume of turf history. But we must progress. In 1874 Tomahawk, prepared by Mat Dawson, scored for Fred Swindell, and enabled Fred Archer to secure his one success in this race. This chestnut three-year-old was the only animal of that age which had won since Treasure Trove in 1866. After Tomahawk's triumph there was again such a long interval that it almost became accepted as a truism that no three year old could win in his Carholme contest. It was urged that it was too early to expect an animal of this age to be in condition and strong enough for such an ordeal. We have changed all this in this record-smashing era, for in 1892 Sir B. Maple's Clarence carried four more pounds to victory than Tomahawk ; Wolf's Crag was the hero last year ; and this March, Grey Leg, with 7st. 1lb., is expected to play a prominent part in the battle, if not to be hailed as "the" horse. In 1875 Thuringian Prince, the mount of C. Wood, was regarded as the sure and certain winner. Although there were 31 others competitors so little as 2 to 1 was taken, but before half a-mile had been traversed he showed signs of distress, and a chestnut called the Gunner, a 30 to 1 chance, got home three lengths in front of Kaiser, a very good horse. In 1876 Mr. Swindell thought to score again with Woodlands, but the honour fell to Controversy, a fine weight carrier who loved the excitement of the course. Controversy was owned by Lord Rosebery, the present Prime Minister, who is credited with having won a pleasant stake. Controversy and Lord Rosebery reminds one vividly of the present political situation, especially when we recall the fact that the Brocklesby Stakes at the same meeting was won by a charming two-year-old, named Midlothian. This coincidence is distinctly amusing. In 1878 Mr. Robert Peck carried off the handicap by the aid of Kaleidoscope, whom he had purchased from Lord Dupplin while next year Lord Rosebery was again successful by the aid of Touchet, a 6 to 1 chance who had started at 11 to 2 in 1877. Touchet, however, only secured the verdict by a short head from Mars—the absolute outsider of the 27 starters, the odds in his case being 100 to 1.

IN THE "EIGHTIES."

Early in the "eighties"—in 1882—the handicap was won by a French horse, Count F. de Lagrange's Poulet, who just managed to beat Master Waller, while 1883 and 1884 are chiefly remarkable for the successive victories of Charles Wood on Knight of Burghley and Tonans. No success could have been more popular than that of Bendigo in 1885. The son of Ben Battle, who was the favourite, carried the respectable weight of 8st. 5lbs., and won by three parts of a length from Bird of Freedom, in receipt of 2st. 4lbs., with MacMahon third. As I came off the course I well remember saying that Bird of Freedom was certain to win the City and Suburban—and sure enough the son of Thuringian Prince—bred by Mr. H. E. Tidy, fulfilled my words. Bendigo was ridden by Jem Snowden—a rare old-fashioned North-country horseman—and one of the best who ever sat in a saddle. Jem Snowden's only enemy was Jem Snowden. He was the jockey who went to the scales in what is rudely described as a "blind" condition. The horse he was to ride was a bad-tempered animal, and they were about to adore his head with blinkers when Jem suggested that it was advisable for one of them to be able to see. In 1886 Bread Knife, carrying 10lbs. more than Bird of Freedom, although but of the same age, essayed the task of winning, but for once in a way the 5,000 guineas Fulmen—by Galopin—Lightning—put his best leg forward and managed to win. In this race I recall seeing Royal Hampton (C. Wood up) finish sixth. I then and there selected that horse as the future winner of the City and Suburban because although very fat he was not in the least distressed to run next to Lonely. Here again I was fortunate.

A DREAM OF OBERON.

I shall never forget the Lincoln Handicap of 1887. I had a fancy for Mr. L. de Rothschild's Middlethorpe, but somehow or other I deferred making a wager. In those days I used to do so. On the Saturday before the decision of the Handicap Oberon obtained some slight support in the London market. I had all along regarded Mr. "Manton's" candidate as the best bred animal in the list, and moreover I was struck with the fact that another son of Galopin had won the race the previous year. However, that very Saturday night I dreamed that Oberon had gained the victory. I went to my club and told my friends of the dream. Several of them announced their intention of backing the horse, and I also determined to follow suit. As usual I met a man who was Middlethorpe-mad and transferred my cash affections to this horse. Need I add that Oberon starting at 50 to 1 won by a couple of lengths, and that my friends were lucky enough to make capital out of my dream, while I lost over Middlethorpe. That is the true story of a turf dream. Next year, 1888, Oberon was joint favourite with Harpenden, but was absolutely nowhere. Mr. W. J. Legh's Veracity, which had never won a race out of ten attempts in 1887, just got home from Tyrone and Lobster, but was not awarded the stakes without having to run the gauntlet of an irritating objection. Well I do remember the handicapper, Mr. Ford, had an idea that Kinsky, who looked in magnificent condition, would win that day. His day came later. It was in May, in the race for the Chester Cup. In 1889 Wise Man—Sir R. Jardine's—was the best handicapped horse in the race in my opinion, and the result justified me, for although Wise Man showed a lot of temper at the post, and would not join his horses, he just enabled Tommy Loates to win by half a length from Don Juan Bocau's Acme, who on the following Saturday captured the Liverpool Spring Cup prior to being exported to South America, where he met with a terrible death. While racing in the Brazils, Acme broke his leg, and was literally hacked to death with knives instead of being promptly shot. Many people thought that Acme would have won the "Lincoln" but for a curious circumstance. He was sold by Lord Lurgan for 5,000 guineas to Don Bocau. Thereupon someone sent a telegram to Sherrard, of Chetwynd House Newmarket, the trainer, requesting him to stop Acme in his work. When it was too late to remedy the mischief it was discovered that this telegram was a forgery. Sir George Chetwynd says that when Don Bocau was in England someone asked him whether money was to be made in Buenos Ayres at either racing or pigeon shooting. The answer was "You tink me mug, they big mugs over dere." In 1890 The Rejected a second time proved his liking for the course, and won gallantly from the grey Shimmer, while in the following year—Lord George—among the entries for next week—was returned the victor of a good race. As I have already alluded to Clarence and Wolf's Crag, I can only add that next week will add another name to the roll of victors on the Lincoln green.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Agent, Rubattino Company, Bombay, regarding the treatment of the passengers, on their steamer Singapore :—

Dear Sir,—On behalf of myself and the other passengers of the s. s. Singapore, I feel it to be a duty to your company, as also right in the interest of the public, that I should publicly testify to the generous and courteous treatment accorded us by your company on the unfortunate occasion of the breaking down of your s.s. Singapore. We were kept comfortably aboard the vessel during our detention at Aden at the expense of the company, and then provided with free suitable accommodation in the P. & O. Sutlej to Bombay. I have much pleasure on behalf of self and fellow-voyagers in thanking your company for all that was done. You are at liberty to publish this in the papers.—Yours, &c.,

T. H. GOLDNEY,
Lt.-Col., 35th Sikhs.

The Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th March 1894 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 82,982 maunds and Rs. 7,054 in the earnings.

INSTALLATION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 7.

On Thursday evening, after the departure of H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris, everyone assembled in the durbar hall of the palace to witness the presentation to his Highness of the following address from the Sirdars of Kolhapur. It was read in Marathi by Shrimant Rajopadhye, B.A. :—

To H. H. Shahu Chhattrapati, Maharaja of Kolhapur.

We, the Chiefs, Sirdars, and principal Inamdars in the town, under your Highness's sway, crave leave to approach your Highness with our most heart-felt congratulations on this illustrious occasion of your Highness's assuming the reins of the Government of your State. We feel particular pleasure and gratification for this day's glorious event, because this State has not had the good fortune of being under a ruling king for more than a quarter-of-a-century, and especially because a large majority of us here assembled have no personal experience of what that happy condition is like. It is no wonder then that we have been all awaiting this joyous occasion with extreme impatience, and now that it has by the grace of Almighty God actually come, it is but fitting that we should feel unbounded joy. It is to give expression to this feeling of joy and satisfaction that we have come together to-day. We tender our sincere regards to your Highness, and with all our mind, with all our heart, and with all our soul offer up our humble prayers to God that He may bless your Highness with a long and happy reign. The relations of us all assembled here to do honour to your Highness and thus also to honour ourselves—the relations of us all to your Highness are we say very peculiar. We are subjects of your Highness but besides this we are what is more, your Highness's hereditary nobles and servants. We form, your Highness will allow us to say, an honorable body of servants, whose ancestors have helped to build up the throne which your Highness so graciously fills to-day. Services rendered in the most loyal and the most daring spirit in peace as well as in war, have brought this important body of the aristocracy into existence. It is very easy for some people in these days to talk of an idle, an easy-going, and an unproductive aristocracy without, for a moment, thinking of the great purpose, which this class serves in the economy of society. We make no doubt that under your Highness's reign this ancient class will be given opportunities to render zealous and loyal services to your Highness's peaceful throne. We are in the enjoyment of large property bequeathed to us by our illustrious ancestors who laid down their lives in the service of the State ; and is there anything strange, if with their blood in our veins we should earnestly desire to follow in their wake in these happy times of peace? An indissoluble connection between the enjoyment of dignity and property with the discharge of public duties was the pre-eminent merit of the constitution under your Highness's predecessors. The Astapradhans were men of social as well as political influence in the State. We are sure your Highness will not find it difficult to believe that they had the memory of great ancestors and the desire not to suffer a great name to fade as the most powerful incentive to zealous work. Again, if any class was interested in the permanent well-being of the State it was the aristocracy, and hence it was that no inconsiderate measure was carried when the influence of the aristocracy, preponderated in the government of the Maratha Empire. The existence of the powerful aristocracy was a guarantee against any wholesale departure from established modes of government and against the launching of the ship of the State into dangerous waters to which government, conducted exclusively by men with no antecedents, is often liable. From considerations of past services, acknowledged social influence, high moral standard, and natural fitness your Highness's predecessors were of opinion that the aristocracy of the State had the greatest claims on the consideration of every wise ruler. But times are now altered and under the protection and guidance of the British Raj we are all free from the dangers to which the State was open in the past. By virtue of property the aristocracy does even in these days exercise a large influence in society. They have a sort of double existence in the State. They are the natural representatives of country gentlemen, while as residents in the city they enjoy great respect and dignity in a community of refined gentlemen in various walks of life. The fact of one of us being the president of the popular movement in the town to honour your Highness on behalf of all the subjects of the State—this very fact is no slight indication of the influence which the aristocracy by virtue of their wealth and rank wield among people of all classes. We have no mind to detain your Highness much longer. Nothing gives us greater pleasure than to see your Highness to-day in the midst of all of us. To us this seems an altogether historical scene—the natural head of the whole State, the representative of a long line of illustrious rulers receiving the homage of the Chiefs and Sardars, the representatives of lines almost as old as the distinguished Royal family itself. To your Highness personally we have to offer our most sincere congratulations, or rather we may congratulate ourselves, on having in your Highness a ruler, who has qualified himself in every way for the grand responsibility lying on his head. Common people may say anything they like, but those that have to manage even small States will perfectly bear testimony to the immortal words of the world-known poet : Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Your Highness has received an excellent education under Mr. Fraser, who, we consider it our particular good fortune, was available for the responsible post, which he has now for the last four or five years filled to the entire satisfaction of us all watching the progress of your Highness with the utmost anxiety. Mr. Fraser has carried out a programme of instruction specially adapted to the needs of rulers of States, and under him your Highness has completed your education by a journey throughout India. Lastly, your Highness has even been already careful to take a survey, however running it must be, of all the parts of your Highness's own dominion. We trust this will stand you in good stead in the heavy work of the administration of your State. Having secured all these advantages and having the model of the British Government before your Highness, we can look forward with confidence to an excellent management of the State. In conclusion, we have to thank your Highness very sincerely for the honour your Highness has done us in accepting this address of the Kolhapur aristocracy.

Everyone was present at the dinner in the visitors' camp, which was so soon to be vacated with regret. The Hon. Mr. Nugent in a few well-chosen words expressed the thanks of the guests to Colonel and Mrs. Hunter and Mr. Merewether for the very enjoyable time they had had as the result of all the trouble they had taken and the hospitality they had shown, and proposed the toast of their healths, which was enthusiastically responded to. Great credit is certainly due to Mr. Merewether for the perfect arrangements made by him at the Camp. A dingy old disused barrack was turned into a veritable bower of bliss, and all the many little details for our comfort in this hot weather were not forgotten. We were on the whole most fortunate in the weather. The thunderstorms had caused the young green grass to show all over the maidans, and the mornings were deliciously cool. The golf links had benefited by the rain ; and loud were the praises of the visitors for this sporting golf course. Mr. Ozanne's winning score of 99 was very creditable, as the record is only 5 less. The affinity golf prize was won with rather a high score (57), as two Kolhapur ladies have done the 9 holes in 48 with gentlemen partners.

The same night all the guests departed by a special train for Miraj, from which junction they would branch off, north and south. Yesterday, all the Boys' Schools enjoyed a fete in the Khas Bag, where they were regaled with sweetmeats, sugarcane, &c., entertained with jugglers, and ran races. His Highness, accompanied by the Dewan, arrived at 5-30 p.m., and was received by Mr. Candy and the other members of the fete committee. After watching the boys of the High School go through some drill, his Highness received an address was read by Mr. Kanitkar, senior scholar of the Rajaram College.

The Central Provinces authorities, after inquiring into the present scarcity, have calculated that some 100,000 persons may require relief until the autumn harvest is gathered. The failure of the wheat crop has been due to excessive rain, a very uncommon occurrence.

A decision was arrived at in the Chancery Division, on March 17, in an action brought under the marriage settlement of Captain and Mrs. O'Shea. Two of the children [illegible] marriage now of age are entitled to [illegible] sum of £45,000 settled by Miss W[illegible] and the children of her marria[illegible] arranged between the parties that [illegible] each of the children £500 should [illegible] returned in court for deficiencies [illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At a meeting of European "Uncovenanted" officials held in Madras under the presidency of Sir Roper Lethbridge, the following resolutions were passed :—I. That this meeting, whilst thanking Sir Roper Lethbridge and the Home Committee for their action in the past in regard to the grievances of the Services, requests that they will use their best endeavours to obtain for those men still in active service :—(i) The substitution of £500 a year in lieu of Rs. 5,000 as the ordinary maximum limit of pension ; (ii) The grant of improved leave and furlough rules for all officers ; (iii) The reduction of the term of compulsory service from 30 to 25 years ; and (iv) The codification of the Leave or Pension Regulation, with a view to preventing any *ex post facto* ruling to the detriment of any officer concerned. II. That the Madras Committee will do all that lies in its power to induce all officers now in the service to join the Association, and to continue the agitation until full redress is obtained. III. That Sir Roper Lethbridge be asked, on his return to England, to convey the thanks of the Madras Committee to Mr. Heyman for his services.

Mr. J. W. Neill, the retiring Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has left Nagpur for England, accompanied by Mrs. Neill. A very large and representative gathering assembled at the Railway Station to see them off. The Chief Commissioner was present, all classes and all grades of both the European and native communities were represented, and the occasion was altogether a memorable one in the annals of Nagpur, for the hearty and spontaneous outburst of feeling that was manifested by one and all.

The "little monsoon" is evidently not far off now, says the Ceylon paper. The wind is fitful, and even comes sometimes from the S. W., whilst a heavy bank of clouds gathered this morning in that direction. It looks as if the monsoon would break earlier than usual this year.

An ostrich chick was born in His Highness the Maharajah's Menagerie at Mysore on the morning of the 5th instant. It is the first ostrich that has ever been hatched in India. Mr. Hughes, the Superintendent of the Gardens, is to be congratulated on being the first in India who has solved the problem that ostrich eggs can be successfully hatched in incubators. It was at his suggestion that H.H. the Maharajah got out a special incubator from England, and not a few were sceptical about its ever being able to hatch ostrich eggs. Mr. Hughes has four more eggs to hatch, and as the big female ostrich only lays her egg at an interval of several days, the young birds will be born at intervals. The one that was hatched on the 5th was just 42 days in the incubator—and is almost as big as an ordinary Indian fowl. The little one appears quite lively and is covered with bristly hair which at first sight looks like the quills on a hedge-hog, but of course is softer in texture.

Field manœuvres on rather an extensive scale are to be carried out in the Quetta District in the vicinity of Gulistan and Sirinao towards the end of the month.

The Amir's son, Habibulla, is still at Jellalabad, whence Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Lalpura, has returned after an interview, in which it was arranged that, subject to the approval of the Amir, the marriage of Habibulla with the daughter of the Khan of Lalpura shall take place on the 27th of the Ramzan month, and the Amir has been written to. The Amir's son is said to have announced in durbar that he has no intention of returning to Kabul yet, but after the Ramzan is over will go to pass the summer at Mamakhel in the Jellalabad province.

The Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalties Act, 1884, was referred at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th ultimo, having decided to postpone its sittings until the return of Government from the Hills, the various Municipal Councils have been requested to take steps to ensure the communication to the Legislative Council before that date of any remarks they may wish to offer on the Bill. The Chairman will also inform the public generally that the Select Committee will be glad to receive and consider any observation on the Bill which any person interested may desire to make.

The Director-General of Railways had a very quick journey over the Bengal-Nagpur line during his recent tour. Arriving at Asansol from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway mail, he left half an hour after its departure by a Bengal-Nagpur Railway train via Bilaspur for Umaria, reaching Umaria at 6-30 in the evening. Umaria is only 37 miles from Katni on the Jubbulpore line, which could have been reached if desired in another ninety minutes. The East Indian mail train, which Colonel Bissett left at Asansol, was not due at Katni until 11-30 at night, so that he could actually have been at Katni four hours sooner than if he had travelled all the way by the East Indian line. The journey over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was done by special train to allow of stops being made where required, but the through speed attained shows that on this route fast trains can be run if only sufficient patronage is given by the general public. The distance between Bombay and Calcutta is 125 miles shorter by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line than it is by the older route of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

An engineering college is not the place to go to if you have a rooted distaste to manual exertion, sagely remarks the Allahabad paper, which adds : As we learn from the annual report of Roorkee College, the general conduct of the students last year was excellent, but there was one unpleasant exception. A number of the second year men in the Lower Subordinate class, who were being trained in field survey work, declined to carry on practical operations with their own hands. It was explained to them that they were only being asked to do what every engineering student in England takes as a matter of course ; but a few persisted in their contumacy, and had to be dismissed. The incident is a curious illustration of the tendency of the Indian nurtured youth to be above work when work involves using your hands. It chanced that Mr. Glass, the Public Works Secretary, had to distribute the prizes to the Roorkee students this year. Mr. Glass is pre-eminently a practical man, and he told his youthful hearers that the behaviour of the students of the Lower Subordinate class had been "preposterous." In England, he pointed out, "every student of engineering has to do his share of chaining when out learning his work, and indeed I know of no other way in which a sufficient knowledge of the art could be gained." The incident and the lesson it conveys might well be taken to heart by students all over India. Mr. Glass, by the way, was able to announce that the scheme of re-organisation for Roorkee College, elaborated two or three years ago by the Technical Education Commission, and sketched at the time in these columns, by which, among other changes, the control of the College will pass from the Public Works Department to the Educational Department, and the course of engineering will be extended from two to three years, had received the sanction of the Secretary of State. These improvements, however, will cost money, and here as elsewhere it is possible that reform may have to be delayed for some time for want of funds. That "early orders in regard to the scheme may confidently be expected," is perhaps as much as we could look for in the circumstances.

Towards the close of the last performance of the Drury Lane Christmas pantomime, the entire company assembled on the stage to offer an address of congratulation and a gift to their manager, Sir A. Harris, who in course of his reply took occasion to say that the Duke of Bedford had consented to renew the lease of Drury Lane for another seven years, dating from next December. He added that the present lease would expire on July 31, but if he succeeded in making arrangements with the Drury Lane renters for the intervening period, he intended producing, as usual, an autumn drama, which he was now writing in collaboration with Messrs. H. Hamilton and Cecil Raleigh.

EXEMPTION OF COTTON DUTIES.

THE CALCUTTA MEETING.

The Town Hall meeting was a remarkable success for the time of the year, for the heat generally tells upon the attendance on such occasions. Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore having taken the chair, Raja Peari Mohun Mukerji moved the first resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Allen, Barrister-at-law, who addressed the meeting as follows:—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so ably proposed, because it has seldom fallen to the lot of one to second a resolution in regard to which such a general unanimity of opinion prevails. So far as I can gather, we are all of one opinion in this matter, official and non-official, Indian and Anglo-Indian,—everyone who is capable of forming a judgment and knows anything about the present state of affairs. Before I proceed further, I wish to say that we are not met here as agitators or persons whose object is to embarrass or create difficulties for the Government of the country. On the contrary we are one and all—animated with a loyal desire to help Government and to strengthen their hand, and to enable them to insist upon justice being done to India by the Home Government. It is needless for me to recapitulate to you matters with which you are already fully acquainted, or to explain to you how the rapid fall in exchange has placed the Government of India in its present embarrassed condition. As we all know, for some years back, matters have been going from bad to worse, and the incubus of the home charges has ever been growing heavier and heavier as they have to be paid in gold, and our rupee has come down in value from 2s. to 1s. 1½d. measured in gold, so that this year we have been brought face to face with a budget deficit of some three crores of rupees caused solely by the fall in exchange with a probability of as large a deficit next year, if not larger.

A general import duty has urged upon Government, as you will remember, as one of the least objectionable modes of raising increased revenue in order to enable Government to grapple with this deficit, as for many reasons direct taxation is practically impossible in this country. We have every reason to know that Government accepted that position and a moderate import duty of 5 per cent. or thereabouts upon all imported goods into this country would have been imposed had it not been for the opposition of Manchester manufacturers who demanded the exemption of all cotton goods from taxation. No sooner had it been rumoured that a general duty upon all imported goods was likely to be imposed than a powerful deputation from Manchester waited upon Lord Kimberley on the 2nd of March last, and intimated to him that any attempt to reimpose the cotton duties would be strongly resisted by those engaged in the cotion trade in Lancashire and the adjoining counties. With a sweet candour which was truly refreshing, they are reported to have assured his Lordship through Mr. Holland, M. P., their introducer, that they were not animated by selfish motives or by jealousy of the Indian manufacturer. Oh! no, it was pure philanthropy which brought them there to say that this tax would inflict great hardship upon the poor Indian consumer. Why, gentlemen, from reading the account of the deputation in the papers one would think they were all almost ready to burst into tears at the idea of the poor Indian consumer having such a great hardship inflicted upon him,—a tax of 5 per cent. which would be a tax of about 9 pie per annum per head of the population, or about one penny per annum in English money. Let us glance for a moment at the position of Manchester.

After a long period of prosperity of recent years the margin of profit has been rapidly diminishing. The Indian market is their great market, and since the growth of the cotton factories in India they have encountered a serious opposition in some branches of their trade, and before many years in all probability they will be beaten out of the market. I wounder has the state of things had anything to do with the exhibition of this philanthropy. At one time it exhibts itself in its care for the India operative, in its desire that our Aryan brethren should not have too long hours. At another it is animated by the purest and most disinterested motives that the Indian consumer of Manchester piece-goods should have no hardship inflicted upon him. The truth of the matter is that at the present day Manchester trade, through the depreciation of silver and other causes, is in a bad way, and a condition of nervous anxiety has been developed, and instead of helping India and forcing the home Government to consider bimetallism or some other remedy for the depreciation of silver, they make futile attempts to protect the trade which is gradually but surely passing away from them.

But to return to the deputation of the 2nd of March last. In reply, Lord Kimberley, after referring to the real dissatisfaction which has all along existed in India at the repeal of the cotton duties which were imposed under the Act of 1875, and after admitting the great embarrassment of the Government of India in financial matters through the fall in exchange is reported to have said: "We certainly do not think that the moment has arrived when we are called upon to consider so complete a change of policy as that which would be indicated by the reimposition of the duties on cotton." (Hear, hear.)

For such a complete change of policy as to reimpose the cotton duties the time had not arrived in his Lordshap's opinion. Two points stand out in a very marked manner. "May we ask whether the reimposition of duties upon Sheffield goods upon Birmingham goods, upon all the other goods which were subject to the duty under the old Tariff Act, did not involve the complete change in policy for which be says the time had not arrived. By sanctioning the reimposition duties on all these goods did not his Lordship concede in principle, and in fact, that the time had arrived for the change in policy, and that the change was as a fact made and accepted. Why this exemption in favour of Manchester? Was it on account of the display of sweet philanthropy, the pure and disinterested motive that gained the concession. Had Brimingham and Sheffield and other places to be punished for their callousness towards the poor Indian consumer. But enough; the whole affair was a most lamentable exhibition of surrender to Manchester and a palpable bid at poor India's expene, for Manchester votes at the next General Election—an exhibition of political degradation. Two points stand out in a very marked manner in this reply. First, the remark relative to a change of policy; secondly, the statement that the moment had not yet arrived. India sacrificed upon the shrine of Manchester's jealousy and selfishness. But mark, gentlemen, although the pressure of finance has not been sufficient in his Lordship's estimation to induce him to impose a tax on cotton goods,—the time had arrived when the Secretary of State for India has prepared, in order not to encounter the oppositon of Manchester to perpetrate, what can only be described, when the history of it comes to be written, as a betrayal of India's best interests, and as an act of gross political immorality. The time had arrived when the Secretary of State for India has prepared to place the Government of India in such a position that they were forced to misappropriate the Famine—insurance Funds from their legitimate objects, contrary to the solomn pledges of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, and at a time too with famine knocking at our doors. The time had arrived when the Secretary of State was prepared to force the Government of India to so adapt its Budget as to divert provincial balances to imperial purposes, to starve Public Works and to force the Government of India to postpone works which are most urgently required. The action of the Secretary of State in this matter has, as a fact, forced the Government of India to postpone—(a) Sanitary Works which are urgently needed to protect our soldiers from the deadly ravages of enteric fever; (b) the Karachi route to the Punjab had had to be abandoned for the want money to maintain the resting places, thereby causing of increased risk to our soldiers' lives by sending them the longer route via Bombay. The time had arrived to force the Government of India to postpone canal extensions, which are urgently needed to guard the land from famine; to postpone railway extensions which are urgently needed to facilitate the transport of grain-foods from one market to another; to postpone the construction of necessary roads to facilitate inter-communications, especially in the tea district; to postpone the construction of necessary buildings much needed for the efficient administration of the country; to give up the idea of expending, as small a sum as one lakh of rupees, upon the establishment for much-needed lightship upon the Court of British Burma whose kindly light admidst the encircling gloom when the storms raged, would have helped many a distressed mariner to reach a harbour of safety. All these necessary works are postponed through the want of money, and the protection and development of the country are thereby retarded. Gentlemen, the action of the Secretary of State with regard to these cotton duties has created a profound impression in this country. So far as we know and believe he has not only overrated the Government of India in exempting these cotton goods from the Tariff Act, but also he has acted against the unanimous opinion and the deliberate judgment of his own Council. He has raised, by his action, a constitutional question which must necessarily develop issues of the gravest importance. He forces into prominence the question as to whether he has the right to prescribe what economical laws shall, and what economical laws shall not, be introduced into the Legislative Council of India. We, gentlemen, in our ignorance, thought that when experienced officials had been called from Bengal, from Madras, from Bombay, from the North-West-Provinces, to attend in the Council of the Secretary of State for India for making laws and regulations they that came to give the fruits of their ripe experience, and to decide upon laws according to their wisdom and sound judgment. But alas, we have had our eyes opened, and we find that, as a fact, the Legislative Council is little better than a sham, and that it is a misleading and unsatisfactory and expensive mode of registering the decrees of the Secretary of State for India. Surely there must be something wrong. Matters cannot remain so, and Parliament never could have intended that the present extended Council should be reduced to the position in which we found it placed the other day. We, in our simplicity, thought these Hon. Legislators were bound to vote as their judgment and experience dictated to them. We were wrong. But oh! how are the mighty fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen, from their high state in our estimation since the Budget debate! Gentlemen, the decision of the Secretary of State has been received in India with deep concern and alarm, and a belief, as we all know is abroad, that India has been sacrificed to the exigencies of party Government and the selfishness of Manchester. The gravity of the situation has not remained unnoticed in the *Times* newspaper. In Reuter's telegram of March 5th last we read "Commenting on the gravity of the irritation that exists in India regarding th exemption of duties on cotton goods imported into India," the article concluded by saying "that signs are visible that the spell wherewith Great Britain holds India is losing somewhat of its power, and that if ever it is altogether dissolved, nothing could restore its moral ascendancy." And, again, the *Times* of March 26th last, has an article which, we read, strongly appeals to Manchester men not to inflict wrong on India and injure our national reputation for fair dealing among Indian races.

Gentlemen,—Many have wondered at the spectacle of the rise and the consolidation of British power in India. It has seemed almost like a dream that in the short space of some 150 years or thereabouts, an empire of this magnitude should be raised and that upwards of 260 millions of people should accept the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. What is the secret of this rule; What is the essence of its strength? It is not because that empire is founded upon justice and equity. Is it not because the various people and races of this great land have recognised the real desire of the Government of this land to act towards them with justice and mercy.

"An earthly power doth then show likest God's.
When mercy seasons justice."

Individual Governors may occasionally do wrong. Individual Magistrates may err. Legislators may make mistakes. Yet still there is, I believe, most firmly implanted in the heart and minds of the people of the land, the idea, the belief, that the British Raj desires to do justice between man and man, without fear and without favour, and that the Government desire that the people should be ruled with just and equitable laws. It is this idea, this belief, in my humble opinion (after some 20 years' experience in this country), that is the essence and foundation of our strength. Oh! Mother country beware, beware, how you shake that belief in British justice. Suffer not the narrow jealousy of commerce to mislead your wisdom, and to impede the development and strength of your empire. Remember that by increasing the commercial resources of your Indian Empire, you increase the resources of England. Her riches and strength shall be yours, as shall also be her poverty and weakness. Gentlemen, let us be up and stirring, and, as loyal subjects, let us strengthen the hands of the Indian Government to protest against this injustice, and to prevent the true interests of Great Britain and of India being subordinated to the narrow jealousies of commerce and of party Government. Let us protest against the exemption of these cotton goods from duty. Let us protest against the diversion of the Famine Funds from their legitimate objects, to fill up the gap of this deficit. Let us protest against the misappropriating provincial balance to imperial purposes, to the starving of urgent public works. Let us petition the House of Commons. Let us appeal to the great heart of the English people to do away with this wrong, and if we can succeed in showing clearly to the people of England the injustice, the narrowness, and the grave danger of the course the Home Government has been weak enough to pursue, we shall triumph in our efforts, and have the proud satisfaction of having helped to give "justice to India."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. L. P. Pugh (Barrister-at-Law) proposed the next resolution. He said:—At the last public meeting which I attended here a short time ago, I spoke under a feeling of great responsibility, for I felt that we were in the face of a crisis the like of which had never been seen in this country since the Act for the better government of India had been passed in 1858. That feeling is now deepened, for it must be obvious to everyone who moves among the people that the dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government is more serious and more widespread. This present meeting shows it. We are not used to holding public meetings in Calcutta unless there is some very strong feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent, and I have never known two great public meetings held here upon the same subject within such a short time. The public have been deeply stirred not only by the further consideration of the main question of the exemption of cotton goods from the Tariff Act, but also by the humiliating display afforded by the Legislative Council. With that I shall deal later on. The first portion of the resolution which I have the honour to move deals with a more general question—the action of the Secretary of State in reference to the country and the Government of this country.

Now, under the Act which I have mentioned, the Secretary of State has no doubt despotic power, subject only to the control of Parliament. His position is this. He has vested in him the powers of the old Court of Directors and the Board of Control, but for his guidance he was furnished with a Council, called the Council of India, though sitting in London. The Secretary of State, though not a member of the Council, was to be its President and to have a vote; then it was provided that when there might be a difference of opinion, the determination should rest with the Secretary of State. It was not said where there was a difference of opinion between the members, and so it came to be held that when the Secretary of State chose to differ from all the members of his Council, he might do what he liked, and the Secretary of State and the members might require that their opinions should be recorded. Next, it was provided that in the case of orders or communications not laid before a meeting, they should be laid on the table for seven days, and any members were to be at liberty to record their dissent, and if the Secretary of State should think fit to act in opposition to the majoirity, he was bound to record his reasons for acting in opposition thereto. Subject to this, the Government of India and the Legislative Council remained in the same position as they were before, except that the powers of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control were transferred to the Secretary of State in Council.

It may well be that it was wise to allow the Secretary of State to have such despotic power, capable of being exercised in some cases when the interests of the Empire were at stake, and when he felt sufficiently sure of his ground to venture an appeal to Parliament; but it must never be forgotten that when this Act was passed, in 1858, there never had been any such constant interference with the Government of India as we have since gradually increased from year to year. Again, we must remember what history tells us, that despotic power has often been acquiesced in, and even liked by the people subject to it; but the tendency of a despot, being human, has been to stretch his power too far. He loses his power, and often more besides. What do we find here?—the Secretary of State overruling the whole of his Council, overruling the Government of India, setting at defiance the loudly expressed and unanimous opinion of this country. What is he insisting upon?—the exemption of cotton goods from a general import duty, which he agrees it is necessary to impose. No one has been able to point out in all the debates any imperial interest which will be endangered by the inclusion of cotton goods with woollen goods, hardware, and goods of all sorts even of the most insignificant description, included in the Bill. All that can be said is that the importers of cotton goods are averse to it, and they may influence many votes at the next general election. It is useless to say that it is done in order that the people of this country may be saved from paying 5 per cent. more for their cotton goods. Philanthropy is notso potent as that in the breast of the Secretary of State. Protection may be a good cry, but it is out of place here for other reasons, for we have seen that the abolition of this duty had no practical effect upon the amount of the imports. and those most bapable of judging say that its reimposition will have no such effect. So we must fall back on the only real reason, upon the prospects of the general election. You will all agree that whatever party may be in power at home, the interests of this country ought not to be subordinated to the interests of the party in power at home, whichever it may be. The existence of such a despotic power can only be justified by great necessity, and great moderation, great wisdom and consideration in its exercise, and I venture to say that all these elements of successful administration are conspicuously absent. We appeal to Parliament against such an exercise of such a power, and I have great faith in the justice of Parliament when such a question is put fully and fairly before it, as I trust this may be.

I do not see that there is any ground or reason for the cry of protection, but you must be aware that every cry will be raised to prevent the relief which you seek and to which you are justly entitled. What you have to press upon the Government at home is this, that the necessities of the Government of this country are of greater importance and should be more jealously guarded than pandering to any political party at home. This is a lesson that they want to be taught, and I hope that the debate which we have been promised in the House of Commons will open the eyes of hon. members, and that the combined wisdom of the House will see that justice is done to this country, and I believe that it will.

Now this is a very serious matter, but it is not without its comic aspect as well. In this case you find that owing to the action of the Secretary of State, people in the highest positions are placed in the most extraordinary situation. You have a good and able man like the Hon. Mr. Westland brought over from New Zealand to deal with the accounts and administer the finances of the country. When a man of such marked ability comes here what does he do. He cannot do anything with all his marked ability, because he finds himself with his hands tied behind his back and he cannot bring out anything like a Budget at all, or at any rate, a Budget which is founded on sound principles of finance. His position is very much like that of Mr. Micawber who was placed in a state of general and chronic impecuniosity and indebtedness and who was always waiting for something to turn up. This is the policy which Mr. Westland has been obliged to pursue. He does not clothe it in precisely the same words as Micawber, but he says. "I adopt a policy of vigilance," and his policy of vigilance means nothing short of waiting for what will turn up. If Micawber had made any weekly provision for his existence, if he had anything to make provision with, no doubt what he would have said would be that the provision he was making was strictly of a transitional character, and that is the language adopted by the Hon. Mr. Westland, who says that his Budget is purely a transitional Budget. This means that it is not a Budget at all any more than Micawber could have been said to have had a Budget. By a Budget I understand a statement which shows what the finances of the country are, what moneys come in, what was spent in the last year, whether there was a deficit in the last year, that the money required for the next year provides for the deficit in the past year, etc. I fail to find any element of sound finance in the Hon. Mr. Westland's Budget, if Budget it can be called. It cannot be described as anything less than a policy of waiting for what will turn up, without any sound ground for thinking that anything will turn up.

The other matter, which I have to bring before you, is the position of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. This Council was first established in anything like its present form in 1853. As I pointed out at the last public meeting, its independence—subject only to the requirement that the measures it thought fit should be subject to the assent of the Governor-General, and subject to the veto of the Home authorities—was amply and completely vindicated by men of the highest eminence in 1855. Whatever changes have been made in its constitution, and latterly the tendency has been to make it a more authoritative body, no word can be found in any Act of Parliament to take away the amount of independence successfully claimed for it in 1855. But since the last public meeting, we have had the humiliating spectacle of all the non-official members, who undoubtedly represented the public opinion of the country as well as their non-individual opinions, voting one way, and all the official members voting the other, while they were, as far as could be judged, almost unconsciously of the same opinion as the non-official members, upon the merits of the question before them. It is clearly contemplated in the various Acts dealing with this august body that there should be differences of opinion, and sufficient safeguards are provided against the majority of the Legislative Council doing anything with effect against the views of the Governor-General and again against any measure they may pass with the consent of the Governor-General remaining law against the judgment of the Secretary of State.

But the Secretary of State has not been satisfied with the law as it stands, and we find from time to time encroachments upon the independence of the Legislative Council, and it is impossible to account for the spectacle that I have just referred to otherwise. The members of the Executive Council are in a difficult position, as I said on a previous occasion, somewhat like that of the members of a Cabinet at home, and it is difficult for outsiders to judge correctly as to how far any individual ought to go in order to meet the views of those in the like position with himself or of higher authority. But as regards the official members who are not in the Executive Council, they cannot, in my judgment, justify their position, unless they are capable of forming their own opinions upon matters brought before them, and have the courage of those opinions so as to vote according to them. If an official member thinks it his duty to vote for any measure the Government may bring forward, his presence in Council is a wholly unnecessary and useless expense in these days of financial pressure and consequent retrenchment, and he might, if the law permitted it, be allowed, with advantage, to retire and give his proxy to His Excellency the Governor-General. Now it is difficult to attribute the vote of the Legislative Council upon this occasion to anything except the pressure of the Secretary of State, and according to the constitution, I venture to maintain that he ought to allow the Legislative Council entire freedom and to content himself with the power of veto given by a law.

I should weary you by tracing what we know of the progress of this usurpation, and it is unnecessary in view of the latest development, two days after the meeting. It appears that there had been a Bill before the Council to amend, in some not very important particulars, the Small Cause Courts Act. The Bill had, as *it* appears, been amended in Select Committee, whereupon the Legal member with, I hear some sense of shame, and it may be humour, announced that it could not have been further proceeded with even had time been allowed, because under the present arrangement, it had to be referred again to the Secretary of State before it could be further proceeded with. To have a Legislative Council which cannot consider its own amendments to a paltry Small Cause Courts Bill without the leave of the Secretary of State is a sham and a farce, and to have a Legislative Council in which there are official members who are taught that they are not at liberty to vote according to their opinions, upon the merits of the question before them, is much worse.

The action of the Secretary of State in both ways has caused distrust of the Government, and consequent discontent of the most serious character, the more so because the action of the Secretary of State is for the most part secret, and we appeal to Parliament in order that this discontent may be allayed and, the grounds of it removed, and the confidence of the people in the integrity of the British Government restored. I beg to move that this meeting views with the gravest alarm the action of the Secretary of State for India on this occasion, since it appears that besides setting aside the unanimous public opinion of this country, an opinion the existence of which he has admitted, he overruled the recommandations of the Government of India, and determined the course to be followed in India against the dissent of every member of the Council of India, and on this and other occasions has unduly fettered the action of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

Mr. H. B. H. Turner, in seconding the resolution, said:—Mr. Pugh has so clearly described the legal position of the authorities, and shown the large powers with which the Secretary of State is vested, that, in seconding the resolution which is now before this meeting, I need refer only to the more general aspect of the question, and in so doing, I would beg attention to two points as deserving consideration.

The first is that the Secretary of State being armed with such absolute power, it could never have been intended by those who framed the constitution for India that these large powers should be used except to meet some grave danger to the State,—powers to be exercised for good and sufficient reason and in cases of emergency.

It has long been felt that the Secretary of State departing from his more proper position of deciding between conflicting views of his Council, or upon matters referred from India for consideration, has accepted that of the Chief Executive Officer of the Government of this country, but never before has this position been so publicly assumed, nor has his vast power been used for a purpose so petty, so remote from the dignity of the position of a responsible adviser of the Crown endowed with absolute power intended to be used for the safety of the British Empire and for the benefit of an important dependency of that Empire. The result of the misuse of these large powers must always be far-reaching and must be detrimental to the prestige of the British Government. Unhappily during recent years the effect of Legislation in this country has been to create a feeling that there has been a deliberate intention to whittle away the independence of all authority which offers even the smallest opposition to Executive autocracy. The term Executive must now, as I have already said, be held to include the Secretary of State, the claims of the Executive to question the proceedings of judicial affairs in their purely judicial functions, and the orders even if mistakenly issued by subordinate officials on the subject of obtaining a sufficient proportion of convictions, has cast a doubt upon the boasted justice of British administration, and if to this feeling be added a conviction that in financial matters also, the interests of India are to be subordinated to those of the English manufacturer, and that a few votes are of more importance in the eyes of the Executive at home, than the clearly expressed opinion of all classes in this country in a matter so closely affecting the well-being of India, the position is likely to become serious indeed. The second point is the interference with the Legislative Councils of India. The passages which Mr. Pugh quoted at the meeting held at this Town Hall last month, and to which he has now again referred, demonstrate the then absolute independence of the Legislative Council. Sir Barnes Peacock's opinion is, I think, worth repeating. He said if he believed that the constitution of the Council was such that its members were bound to legislate in any manner that either the Board of Control or the Honourable Court of Directors might order, he should say that instead of its being a high and honourable office it was one which no man who had a regard for his own honour or independence could consent to hold."

Now since Sir Barnes Peacock's time there have been several changes in the law relating to the Legislative Council. The most recent change has enlarged the Councils, had admitted members, who having been elected by certain bodies in the State, are so far representatives of the public, and has granted to those members larger powers of question and of discussion. But it is to be noted that in no single one of all these changes was the claim of Sir Barnes Peacock for absolute independence challenged, nor was ever any attempt made to curtail that independence. No sane man could accept that it was intended that the new enlarged Council was to be more dependent than the former nominated Council, and yet we find the Secretary of State for India putting forward claims, that laws shall be passed as he directs, and that Bills shall not be proceeded with unless with his sanction, first obtained.

In his speech at the Royal Exchange H. E. the late Viceroy dwelt upon what he described as possibly the greatest of all dangers—the tendency to transfer power from the Government of India to the British Parliament. He described the process antecedent to legislation in this country, the protracted series of inquiries and investigations—the slow and laborious grinding of the machinery of the Indian Government, and then pointed to the danger arising from a snatch vote in the House of Commons by an erratic member in opposition to the deliberate opinion of the Indian Government. But is this danger to be compared to that which has been disclosed in the proceedings against which we have here met to protest? The Secretary of State over-riding the solid vote of his own Council—ignoring the unanimous opinion of the Council of the Governor General of India and the almost unanimous opinion of the Legislative Council—has left the Legislative Council no option but to do that which Sir Barnes Peacock declared that no man who had a regard for his own honour and independence could consent to do. And then the question arises which of the two possible calamities is the greater, that of a snatch vote in a public assembly which can with a little care be provided against, as the vote cannot be taken without previons notice; or that, of orders being privately issued by an autocratic Minister in England, against whose decision there is no appeal except the one to the House of Commons—a Minister whose experience of India may be nothing, whose tenure of office may be terminated at any moment, but who during the days of his powers may for the furtherance of his personal views or the supposed interests of party, insist upon measures which would wreck the Government of this country. Surely the time has come for us to go to Parliament, and, pointing out the dangers resulting from this action of the Secretary of State, respectfully ask that measures be taken to protect this country from perils which recent proceedings prove to exist, and to exist also in unexpected force. Unless such measures be taken, or until the Councils regain the confidence of the public by proving themselves independent of the desires of the Home Executive in all cases where the welfare of India is at stake, no remedy will remain to the public here but to appeal to the only authority which has power over the action of the Secretary of State. Even if injury result from frequent references of this kind—and Lord Lansdowne says danger will result—it *must* be one of less magnitute than the concentration of the real executive and administrative authority of the Government of this country, in the hands of a Party Minister, who, in spite of his want of knowledge of all Indian questions, would hold the power to act, not in emergencies only, but in the ordinary business of the country at his own unfettered discretion, leaving to the people of India the undesirable remedy of agitation and an appeal to Parliament; to a body, that is, the majority of which must be greatly influenced by the desire to prevent the defeat, on any important question, of the Ministry of which the Secretary of State is an important member. With these remarks I beg to second this resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. H. Ryland moved the fourth resolution which ran thus:—"That copies of this petition and of these resolutions be forwarded to public men and public bodies in all parts of the country with a request that they be considered in public meeting and adopted, and that the petition duly signed be returned to the Secretary of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, not later than the 1st of May." He said:—After listening to the admirable and powerful speeches which have clenched the arguments and have succeeded in carrying the resolutions which have gone before, few words are necessary from me to focus the whole and bring them to a practical conclusion in the resolution which I have been asked to propose.

Realising how essential it is thaf all classes should unite in the present movement, and seeing how profound is the unanimity which prevails, I am happy to be called upon to take part in the proceedings, as a representative of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, and to move the following resolution which has been placed in my hands:—"That in order to bring home to the people of England the grievances of the people of India and with a view to the principles upon which English rule is founded being once for all enunciated and placed beyond doubt, the petition which is before the meeting be adopted for submission to the House of Commons." It is a matter of congratulation that nothing has been brought forward at this meeting to disturb the harmony of the proceedings, or to deter all here present, and all whom we propose further to address, from joining heartily in the petition to Parliament expressive of the feelings and wishes of the entire community and praying for a simple measure of justice to the country. We need to guard against a greater danger which is involved in the issues before us, namely, the interference of the Secretary of State at his own sweet will with the deliberation and decision of the Executive Council of India, and against the opinion of his most competent advisers.

That prohibition of the cotton duties was dictated by party influences is made more apparent by Lord Kimberley's reply to the deputation from the Lancashire Cotton Industries. This incident has been more humourously and effectively referred to by a previous speaker, but I will emphasize his remarks. The leader of this deputation calmly assured the Secretary of State that they were not animated by selfish considerations or by jealousy of the Indian manufacturers, and that the gain to the revenue from the import duties would be but small, while it would inflict a great hardship upon the poor Indian consumer. This ingenious reasoning might well have been disregarded when Lord Kimberley himself said in his reply that he was aware that there was in India an extremely strong feeling the other way.

We have now taken the wise, loyal and constitutional course of submitting a petition to Parliament for the redress of the grievances enumerated, and we may rest in the assurance that our representations will be heard. Our assurances are further strengthened by the declaration of the Secretary of State, which has just reached us, that the subject would receive the most careful and anxious consideration at the India Office, and he therefore asked for the withdrawal of the amendment on the address which had been very forcibly moved by Sir George Chesney, a distinguished Indian official. But we must none the less persist in our exertions to bring the matter with the united voice of India before the House of Commons. I have therefore much pleasure in moving the resolution which I have read.

The resolution, which was seconded by Rai Shewbux Bogla Bahadur, was also carried unanimously. The petition to Parliament was published in our columns yesterday.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel A. T. Rolland, Staff Corps, Madras, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel is appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle.

All the Imperial Service Infantry troops in the Punjab have now been armed with Martini-Henry rifles.

Captain Butcher, Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery, Rangoon, has been appointed Instructor in Gunnery, Hughli Defences, *vice* Captain Kelly, promoted to be Major on the Home Establishment.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF INDIA.

A meeting of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society was held on Friday the 30th ult., Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, one of the Vice-presidents, was in the chair. There were also present Kumar Shri Baldeoji of Dharampore, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, Rao Saheb D. P. Kharkhar, Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, Messrs J. MacDonald, H. H. Dhruva, J. J. Mody, M. H. Nazar, B. K. Thakore, B. N. Sirvai, A. H. Nazar and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. H.H. Dhruva read papers on (1) Paraskara Grihya Sutras,(2) a Nadode Inscription King of Alhandeva, of Vikram Samvat year, 1218, from which the following are excerpts:—

Parashara Grihya Sutra and the sacred books of the East, Volume XXIX. H. H. Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., D.L., M.P.T.A., M.R.A.S. District Judge, Naosari, Baroda State, India.

Professor Dr. Hermann Oldenberg has given us a very careful translation of this work in the excellent series of Professor F. Maxmuller. While engaged on a search for Mss Manva Sutras, for my friend, Professor Dr. F. Knaver of Kief, Russia I hit upon a very beautiful MS. of the Grihya Sutras of Parasharacharya which belong "to the white Yajurveda and which form appendix to Katyayana's Srauta Sutra." The MS. comes from Lathi in Kathiawad, in Bombay Presidency, India, and I got it through the kindness of the Manager of the State, Asharam Dalichand. The MS. is unfortunately incompletely written, and it is much to be regretted, as we shall learn in the sequel. We have got the whole of the first Kanda and five Kandikas and a portion of the sixth of the second Kanda. It numbers 24 leaves, the first leaf being as usual written on one side—with 7 to 8 lines on a page, which is 8½ by 3 sq. in. The MS. appears to be very old, and the leaves are greatly worn out about edges as also some letters here and there. The MS. looks almost as old as that of another work that I see with it from Deva-pattana or Probhasa on the southern shores of Kathiawad of (Smriti Samuchbaya) belonging to a Sanskrit teacher in the local Vernacular School M. Indrajit, which is dated Vaisadkha Sudi, 6th Thursday, Vitkrama Samvat 1442 or A.C. 1386. Then our MSS. would not fall on this side of the fourteenth century of the Christian era.

I have compared the Sanskrit of the Lathi MS. of Parashkbara Grihya Sutra with Dr. Oldenberg's Translation, and I here propose to consider some of the interesting additions or differences. There are some useful portions in my MSS. which have not been reproduced in Dr. Oldenberg's tranlation. And this translation is on the basis of Professor Stenzler's eddition who first made a "Grihya text accessible to Orientalists!" The Grihya Sutras would really be incomple without these portions.

Dr. Oldenberg's Grihya Sutra of Professor Max. muler's series has got 19 Kandikas to the first Kanda, while the Lathi MS. has got 24 of them. Between translation there are two more, and they relate to the 12th and the 13th Kandikas of Dr. Oldenberg's Sainskara Garbkdhana. The twelth Kandika closes with the description of rites to be performed on the return home of the bridal pair, while the thirteenth deals with what is to be done if the wife does not conceive. But the intermediate positive stage of conception गर्भा धानम् needs must have its place there. The author goes on to suppsy the ommissions and to dwell on their importance.

There is another important lacuna between the sixteenth and the seventeenth Kundikas in Dr. Oldenberg's translation. My MS. gives three Kandikas that should have their place there. The first two of them relate to be Prayaschitta to be performed in cases of twin births, while the third concerns itself with the Mula Santi, when the child is born under the Mula Nakshattra. Dr. Oldenberg's Kandika 16th gives in detail the Medhajanana and Aynshya ceremonies, &c., on the birth of the child in and about the cofinement room of the mother, while the seventeenth jumps up to the ceremony of Namakarana, or giving name on the tenth day. But the contingencies of twin births and birth under certain stars are not provided for. Such births are considered inauspicious. In addition to Mula mentioned here the Nakshattras Jyeshtha and Aslesha are equally inauspicious. The father cannot see the face of the child until he has performed the Santis for them. And they are performed to these days. I had had a brother, since dead, who was born under Mula, for whom my father had to perform the Santi. And I have my first two sons, born under Jyeshtha and Aslesha, that required their respective Santis. So a provision of the kind as obtaining in the Lathi MS. would be there in its right place.

The Nadode inscription of King Alhambra V.S. 1218. Through the kindness of Mr. J. F. Fleet, who has placed a photolithograph of it at my disposal, I have been able to take up this inscription. It is one of thefew inscriptions found by Colonel Tod at Nadode, which "was the abode of a branch of the Chohans of Ajmere, established at a very early period." This celebrated annalist discovered this Memorial of Alhambra," as he terms it, at the place, on the 28th of October, 1819, which he considered "curious as a formula of endowments of the Jains." He appends a translation of it. The original of the grant is inscribed on a couple of brass plates, the first of which has the letters cut into it on one side of it, and the letter on both, numbering 38 lines in all. The text of the grant is clear, but clerical mistakes occur in several places. There are alternations of prose and verse in it, not remarkable for their style or beauty. Colonel Tod's is not an attempt at a faithful translation of the grant, as will appear from a comparison of it with the original transliterized hereafter and its translation by us given further on. The donor of the grant is King Alhandeva who records in it the gift of five Drammas monthly in perpetuity for burning incense and other services to Shri Mahavera,—the last of the Tirhankaras or hierophants of the Jains,—in the Sandera Gachha at Nadode, situated in the great merchant's square at that place. Colonel Tod speaks of "the temple of Mahavera the last of their twenty-four apostles," as "a very fine piece of architecture. Its vaulted roof is a perfect model of the most ancient style of dome in the East"; probably invented anterior to the Roman. . . . . The toim in front of the Altar of Mahavera is exquisitely sculptured, as well as several statues of marab'e, discovered about one hundred and fifty years ago in the bed of the river when it changed its course. It is not unlikely that they were buried during Mahomed's Invasiou. . . . . &c. The grant was made on Servana Sudi 14 Samvut 1218, A.D. 1162. The King's minister at the time was Sukarma Kurumchand of Col. Tod, son of Dharnidhra, more popular by Dharnidha of the Pragvata Vansa modern Pouvard "one of the eighty-four divisions of the Jain tribes. The Dutaka was Lakshmidhara appointed to the seal and the Lekhaka Sirdhara, son of Vasal (for Visalo) and grandson of Manoratha, "the abode of Intellect" of the race of the ancient Naigamas. King Alhanadeva is the twelfth king and seventh in descent from king Lakshmana, the Rao Lakim or Rao Lakha of Colonel Tod, when he describes to have fought valiantly against the redoubtable Ghaznavide, invader of some twelve expiditions over India, Mahomed, and his father Subuktagin. King Lakshman's inscriptions bear dates S. 1024 and 1039, A.D. 968 and 983 respectively. The following is the brief notice of the second inscription of the king given in a footnote on the celebrated Chohans of Nadode. Colonel Tod adds:—"Another branch descended of the celebrated Manik Rae, the Lord of Ajmere and Sambhur in the year S. 731. A.D. 685 fixed at Nadode but never changed the name of the Chohans":—to which is the note that—"The importance of Nadode was considerable and is fully attested by existing inscriptions as well as by the domestic Chronicle. Midway from the founder, in the eight century, to its destruction in the twelfth, was Rao Lakhim, who in S. 1039 (A.D. 983) successfully coped with the princes of Nehrawalla "Lakhim drew upon him the arms of Sabaktagin, and his son Mahomed, when Nadode was stripped of its consequence; its temples were thrown down, and its fortress was dilapidated. But it had recovered much of its power and even sent forth several branches who all fell under Alladin in the thirteenth century. On the final conquest of India by Shahbudin, the prince of Nadode appears to have effected a compromised and to have become a vassal of the empire. The conjecture arises from the singularity of its currency which retains on one side the names in Sanskrit of its indigenous princes, and on the other hatt conqueror." "There was a second inscription, mentions Colonel Tod dated S. 1024 (A.D- 968) which made him the contemporary of the Rana's ancestor, Sacti-Khomar of Aetpoor, a city also destroyed more probably by the father of Mahomed. The Chohan bards speak in very lofty terms of Rao Lakha and allude to the above passage. From this it appears that Rao Lakhim or Lakha, kin of Lakshmana of one inscription bore no insignificant part in the Hindoo Confederacy formed against Sabaktegin between the dates of his two inscriptions about A.D. 977, and his Chohans must have formed a part and parcel of the great body of the army from Ajmere, from whom he had but lately separated, to form the present stock of another line of Kings at Nadode. If according to Colonel Tod he shared the glories and wounds of his brother patriots in their strong and determined opposition to Mahomed's expiditions, he could have done that on the occasions of the Ghaznavide's earlier expeditions of A.D. 1001-1004, and 1005 although this would render his reign considerably long. making him live a soldier's life to a very old age. But the same authority is inclined to make the same Rao Lakha measure swords with Mahomed in A.D. 1024, when he marched upon Somnath past Nadode. This would give him a reign of about sixty years, leaving the remaining twelve or thirteen decades to his eleven successors with an average of twelve years per reign, whilst six generations have intervened between the first founder and the last ruler. Probably his reign came to a close sometime after his second inscription, and he did not live to share in the glories and exertions of his kinsmen in their wars against Mahomed. We know nothing whatsoever of the several kings that intervened between kings Lakshman and Albandeva. Colonel Tod showers all the honours that he could collect of these Chohans on the first founder of the Nadode kingdom—which probability belonged in all probability to his son or grandson, simply because he had the inscriptions and the bardic notices of the one and not of the other. Perhaps the refulgent glory of their brethren of Ajmere and Delhi, and of other great Rajput luminaries on the horizon of the day, eclipsed theirs, and they were included among the allies and retainers of their elder branch. Although no bardic verse immortalizes them, nor a Chronicler's Chapter takes note of them, as they were more than occupied by more magnificent and dazzling themes, yet theirs would have been no mean part in the great conflict that was going on about the national and religious independence and integrity of the several races of Hindoostan, theirs no inconsiderable sacrifices. The Ghasnavide invader, the demolisher of the celebrated temple of Somnath in the land of Soreth, passed by Nadode in 1024, as noticed above, and it did not escape unhurt, and unscathed. Colonel Tod writes in his graphically eloquent language that its "prince hesitated not to measure swords with Mahomed." The prince may be either the second king Sobiya or Lohiya or the third his son Babraja. He would not have been absent from the second great Hindoo Confederacy under Anangpal on the occasion of the Fourth Expedition of Mahomed in A.D. 1008. The Nadode Chohans are not separately mentioned on this occasion for the very same reason as that on the former; for, to others they were included among those of Ajmere. The period that followed the death of Mahomed was one of comparative rest and repose to the country, and its rulers, as to foreign invasions. So nothing has been told of the succeeding monarchs except that Anahila was "the best of Kings" and "of great splendour" and his son Iendraraja, "a good warrior," and grandson Prithvipala "rich with the glory of martial instincts. Probably their reigns were distinguished for petty wars with neighbouring princes, or for sharing in the conflicts of King Visaladeva and his successors of Ajmere, their kinsmen, against the rulers of Gujrat commencing with King Bhimdeva I. This drew down upon them the wrath and invasions of their Kingdom by Kings Saddraji Jayasinha and Kumar Pala which seem to have occurred in the reigns of the last three monarchs. When the ruler of Sambherdesa, out of fear, bowed down his head to Siddharaja, that of Nadode could not have avoided his submission to the victor. Mr. Forbes in his invaluable Ras Mala makes mention of an inscription of Kumarpala found in the Jain Library at Nadode dated A.D. 1157 (S. 1213) that is only five years earlier to our present grant, and here we have done with the few historical notices of the Chahmanas of Nadode the close and termination of whose career we have alluded to by quotations from Colonel Tod's Rajas than above.

On the motion of the Honorary Secretary a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Dhruva for the papers he had read.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 7.

Murray, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Chaman.
Page, Capt, Bo, Adgt 2nd B B and C I Vol, on leave, from Matheran.

April 8.

Grover, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavy, on duty, from England.
Norton, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Lamb, Major Bengal, 4th Cavy, from leave, from England.
Dawson, Major, Bengal, 9th Infy, from leave, from England.
Berthen, Lt, Bo, 1st, Grenadiers, on leave, from Baroda.
Francis, Capt, D A A G, for Musketry, from leave, from England.
Nedham, Major, Bengal, I S C, on leave, from Kamptee.
Smith, Major, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
Vaughan, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Hopkin, Capt, Bengal, Scot Rifles, from leave, from England.
Wingate, Major, Bengal, A C Genl, on duty, from England.
Channer, C B, Major, Genl, Bengal, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Duthy, Lt, Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.

April 9.

Grant, Capt, Bengal, C I H, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 7.

Barnes, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavy, to England.
Smith, Capt, Bo, No. 6 M Batty, on furlough, to England.
Smith, Major, A Com Genl, on furlough, to England.

April 8.

Woodhouse, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, to join, Mhow.
Hopkins, Capt, Bengal, S Rifles, to join, to Jubbulpore.
O'Hara, Lt, Bengal, D G, to join, to Rawal Pindi.

Aprril 9,

Courtenay, Major, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Melliss, Capt, Bo, 9th Infy, on leave, to England.
Boddy, Lt and Qr Mr, Bengal, R S F, off leave, to Sialkote.
Lyne, Lt, Ms, 16th infy, on furlough to Madras.
Channer, Major, Genl, Bengal, Dist Staff, on duty, to Bareilly.
Stron, 2nd Lt, Bo unattached, to join, to Ahmednaggar.
Withers, Surgn, Lt, Bengal, A M S, to join, to Lucknow.
Pollock, Bgr Surgn Lt Col, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Morphew, Surgn Lt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Grover, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Punjab Cavy, on duty, to Abbottabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th April, 1894.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is urgently requested that all arms and accouterments may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
2. The Competitions for the Presidency Medal and Tenant memorial Challenge Cup will be held at Coorla on Wednesday the 11th instant. Members Competing for the Presidency Medal and Tenant Memorial Challenge Cup will wear uniform. The distances will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds one sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position—standing at 200 yards, any military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and Scoring Regulations. The following are the names who are qualified to compete:—

Lieuts:—T M English, F W English, D J Sharp, Cr Sergts H Black, E W Thomas, J E Keess, A P Little, and E Sands, Sergts W H Brewer, C Buckel, W H Prescott, J A McKinnon, and W G Nicoll, Corpls, G F Lund, F E Otto, J J D'Souza, T Thurley, M Ward, Lce Corpl, W Walmsley, Volr J M Mason, G V Evans, O M P Cleyne, E Baird, and J Cooper.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters at once all arms, accounterments and saddlery in their possession.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A C Brett, Dist and Session Judge, Gaya, is allowed furlough for six months.

Mr J Kelleher, Offg Dist and Session Judge, Jessore, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Mr G W Place, Offg Dist and Session Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Dist and Session Judge of Saran, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H W Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr J Lang, offg, Joint-Magte and Depy Collr, Saran, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr H Holmwood, Insptr Genl of Registration, is appointed to act as Dist and Session Judge of Gaya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A C Brett, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, 24 Parganas, is appointed to act as Presidency Magte, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation of Nawab Syed Ameer Hossein C I E.,

Mr Kedar Nath Roy, Jt Magte and Depy Collr, 24 Parganas, is appointed to act as temporarily as Dist and Sess Judge of Hoghly.

Mr R R Pope, Offg Magte and Collr, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, during the absence on furlough, of Mr. J Kelleher,

Mr H G W Herron, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Darjeeling, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr, Bogra, until relieved by Mr H E Ransom.

Mr A A Wace, Temporary Add Commr, Patna Division on furlough, is appointed to be Commr of the Burdwan Division, vice Mr A W B Power, about to retire.

Mr F R Roe, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Santhal Parganas, is appointed to act temporarily as Depy Commr of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr R Carstairs, or until further orders.

The services of Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Saran, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Gover Genl, the Lieut Gov appoints, Mr C A Wilkin, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 24 Parganas, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder.

The services of Mr W F S Allen, Asst Supdt of Police, Murshidabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr J Cockburn, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Surg Maj E F H Dobson, M B I M S, (Bengal) is appointed to act as Protector of Emigrants and Supdt of Emigration, Clacutta, during the absence, on leave, of Dr R Macleod, or until further orders.

The services of Surg Capt C N Bensley, Offg Civil Surg of Rangpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Surg Capt J H T Walsh, 1st Resident Surg, Presidency Genl Hospital, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr H H Green, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Gandak Division.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

MR. IRVING has concluded his American tour, an will soon be in England again. The pleasure afforded by the latter fact is tempered by the announcement that he will cross the Atlantic again in the autumn of next year. Some of us may have indulged the hope that Mr. Irving would, after this, have done with touring in America ; but such aspirations are futile. We must get accustomed to sharing our artistic stars with the American people. The Transatlantic public is one which will not, and cannot very well be denied. It is enormous in extent, and bounteous in tribute. In days when a journey from Southampton or Liverpool to New York is thought a trifle, we cannot expect that our leading actors will live supinely at home. Why should they give up to English audiences what is meant for the English-speaking race ? We may be jealous of the time and energy devoted by our chief players to American play-goers, but we ought not to be surprised. The labour is hard, but it is liberally recompensed in appreciation, applause, and matter more substantial.

A few days ago, Mr. Walter Herries Pollock favoured the readers of "Harper's Weekly" (a New York publication) with some remarks on "Henry Irving, Actor." In the course of his somewhat disjointed observations, Mr. Pollock told how he had first met Mr. Irving, at supper, just before the production of The Bells, and how Mr. Irving had said- I have been waiting long for a chance ; I believe , have got it now. Those—and they are many—whI are interested in Irvingiana will find something to attract them in Mr. Frankfort Moore's new volumeo A Journalist's Notebook, in which there are some pleasant anecdotes of our premier actor—one, especially, of the peculiar nausea felt by Mr. Irving whenever he gazed at a certain swinging hotel-sign, that of a stag's head in a provincial town ; a nausea for which he was unable to account rationally until, after an interval of years, he discovered that the hotel was within a door or two of a soap and candle factory.

Apropos of the performance of Frou-Frou at the Comedy, which some of the commentators found too English in tone and method, it appears not to be generally known that Meilhac and Halevy's famous play not only has been several times translated into English, but was, on at least one occasion Anglicised both in character and in locale. The play called Butterfly, produced in the provinces fifteen years ago, was, if we remember rightly ìan adaptation of the main features of Frou-Frou, the scene being laid in England, and English names being given to the various personages. In this version, we think, Brigard became Beaumont, De Cambri became Faulkner, Valreas became Gardner. The Anglicisation, however, can hardly have been wholly successful, for the people in Frou-Frouare essentially French, and in an English garb they must have lost their distinctive interest and chrm.

Managers nowadays do not rest upon their oars, and the second performance of a play in London is often very different from the first. Before The Cotton King was submitted a second time to the public, an entire scene, and, we believe, one or two minor and superfluous characters were eliminated, the drama being thus brought within reasonable proportions. It now goes smoothly and effectively. Go-Bang at the Trafalgar has been subjected to a somewhst similar process; as regards the second act especially. Some of the songs have been deprived of superfluous verses, one has been excised, others have been transposed, and the later scenes play more closely than they did. An as encore to the topical song, Messrs. Shine and Grattan now sing a genial verse about Mr. Gladstone, suggesting that though his measuers we rejected, his intentions we respected, or words to that effect. Miss Lind has to repeat her imitation of Miss Loftus's imitation of her, and Mr. Grossmith has an encore for his Boys of the British Army.

It will be found, when Wapping Old Stairs is heard at the Vaudeville that that work also has been submitted to a rejuvenating process, and that it presents numerous elements of novelty' To begin with, the substitution of Miss Fanny Marriott for Miss Bond will be followed by that of Mr Charles Collette for Mr. Boucher, and that of Mr T. P. Haynes for Mr. Richard Temple. Mr. Courtice Pounds will sing a new song specially composed for him by Mr. Howard Talbot, and there will be a new scene for the second act and new business everywhere. Practically, Wapping Old Stairs will appear as a new edition, with cuts and embellishments. In that form it will, no doubt, be found additionally attractive.

Hans Christian Andersen has hitherto been known to the English public wholly and solely as a writer of fairy tales. Now under the auspices of Mr. Paul M. Berton, he is introduced to us in his character of dramatist. Mr. A. T. Westenholz has translated into English Anderson's one-act play. The King Dreams, and the piece, which is of the romantic kind, and in five tableaux, has its copyright representation in London to day. The cast includes Mr. Berton, Mr. Frank Lindo, Mr. Douglas Gordon, Mr. Theodore Wright, Miss Rose Dupre, Mr. Austin Fryers, Mr. F. Macrae, and Mr. J. Watson. Mr. Alexander Watson speaks the prologue, and Mrs. Marie Watson has arranged the music.

The performance of Love's Labour's Lost which the Irving A. D. C. proposed to give on the evening of April 3 was appeared to arouse the interest of all students of the drama. This Dramatic Club was the first to revive the comedy after Phelps's resuscitation of it in 1853. Its example was followed shortly afterwards by the body known as the Dramatic Students, who produced the play at the St. James's one afternoon, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. This was an interesting performance, the leading characters being taken by Mr. Bernard Gould and other young players then in their novitiate. The Irving Club's representation will take place at St. George's Hall, and will be under the competent direction of Mr. Charles Fry. Miss Olive Kennett will play the chief feminine role.

The Avenue has opened under the management of Mr. C. T. H. Helmsley. The programme consists of a one-act play by Mr. Yeats and a four-act comedy by Dr. Todhunter. In Mr. Yeats's piece the scene laid in Sligo, at the latter end of the eighteenth century. There are six characters, who are supposed (happily, only supposed) to speak Irish. The action takes place in a farmer's kitchen. Mr. James Welch is the farmer, Miss C. Morland his wife, Mr. A. E. W. Mason his son, and Miss Winifred Fraser his son's wife. Mr. G. R. Foss is the local priest, and the role of a fairy child is played by Miss Dorothy Paget. In Dr. Todhunter's comedy Mr. Welch is a parson, Mr. Bernard Gould a baronet, Mr. Yorke Stephens a major. Miss Florence Farr is the baronet's wife, Miss Vane Featherston the major's. The whole action takes place in the drawing-room of a counry house.

Mr. J. T. Grein has found time, amid his theatrical enterprises, to write a preface to the English translation of Anguish, a story from the pen of his friend Emilio Montanaro. In the course of this foreword he recalls the fact that he and Mr. Montanaro were schoolboys together. He also refers to the reception given in England to his friend's dramatic effort. In the Garden of Citrons. Your firstling was greeted with less homage than abuse. But why ? Not on account of your incompetence. . . . no, for the one reason of all reasons in this conservative country—that you have left the highway of the commonplace and the vulgar, in order to cut a fresh path through the virgin forest of the undiscovered and the new."

Messrs. W. Archer and R. W. Lowe have made a selection from the Dramatic Essays of Leigh Hunt, and have published it under the auspices of Walter Scott (Limited). The book will be welcome to many. Hunt's Critical Essays, published in 1807, must now be tolerably rare ; his Tatler, for which he wrote threataical notices in 1830-32, is probably rarer still. Here we have the cream of both, and for putting it within the reach of the everyday readers, editors, and publishers must alike be thanked. The essays and notices now reproduced have been chosen with discretion and annotated with care. One would have liked a fuller index that that afforded, but that is a minor matter. In an Introduction, Mr. Archer furnishes a sketch of the history of dramatic criticism in this country down to the time of Leigh Hunt, whose work in this department is fully and accurately described. Very judiciously, too, Mr. Archer reproduces from Hunt's Autobiography the passage in which the writer, reviewing his labours as a critic of the theatre, characterises them in an admirable spirit of candour and fairness. Hunt was only 23 when he published his aforesaid Critical Essays on the Performers in the London Theatres, and his strictctures in that work require to be taken with more than the proverbial pinch of salt. On the other hand, his contributions to the Tatler were the outcome of experience and maturity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releives wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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WAS THERE A FLOOD?

ONE of the largest meetings ever held by the Victoria Institute of London, England, took place in the third week of March, to hear that well-known "Nestor among Geologists," Prof. Prestwich, F. R. S., read a paper on A Possible Cause for the Origin of the Tradition of the Flood, in which he proposed to treat the subject from a purely scientific standpoint. The Chair was taken by the Ex-President of the Royal Society, Sir George Stokes, Bart., F. R. S., the present occupant of that Professorial Chair at Cambridge University once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, and also the President of the Victoria Institute, whose aim is to investigate all scientific questions bearing on the truth of the Bible, and to associate all scientific men, and people generally in the colonies and America, in aid of this work. The great hall was packed in every part, as those who arrived late found. The business was commenced by Captain F. Petrie, the Honorary Secretary, reading a letter from the Duke of Argyll, was unable to be present; after which Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F. R. S., read the paper prepared by Prof. Prestwich, he not being sufficiently recovered from a severe cold to do so himself. In it the author described at considerable length the variou phenomena which had come under his observation during long years of geological research in Eurepe and the coasts of the editerranean. Among these he specially referred to having found the flints of the driftto be of two classes. one with bones of animals, carved, and interspersed with the remains of man, and the other which he turnod the Rubbledrift, containing bones of animals of allages and kinds in vast heaps. He cited the confirmatory opinions on this point of Prof. Geikie, F.R.S., a member of the Institute, and drew special attention to the geological surrounding of these strange deposits, and the manner in which the bones were fonnd. He then referred to phenomena in regard to Raised Sea Beacher and the constant occurrence of "Head," the large messes of transported rock, loam and Loess, covering the high plains in Hungary and Southern Russia, and the Ossiferous Breccias in various localities. From the circumstances attending these and their surroundings he said he had been forced to the conclusion that all their phenomena were "only explicable upon the hypothesis of a widespread and short submergence, followed by early re-elevation, and this hypothesis satisfied all the important conditions of the problem," forced one to recognise that there had been a submergence of continental dimensions. The age of Man was held to be divided into Palæolithic and Neolithic, and he considered rightly so. He concluded by suggesting that thus there seemed cause for the origin of a tradition of a flood.

The paper was followed by refernce to a communication from Sir W. Dawson, F. R. S., who welcomed the paper as confirming his conclusion come to on geological and palæontological grounds of a physical break in the anthropic age. The evidence for this was afforded by the cave remains and from a vast quantity of other sources. The discussion which ensued was commenced by Sir George Stokes, Bart., L.R.S., referring to the great value of the author's contribution to our knowledge and right understanding of the phenomena he had so long studied. Among those present were Mr. Huddleston, F.R.S. the past President of the Geological Society., and Dr. Woodward, F.R.S. the President. The latter proposed a cordial vote of thanks to his friend and teacher, Dr. Prestwich, "the Nester among Geologists," whose contributions to our knowledge of that science were recognised by all as greater, more far-reaching, and more valuable than those of any other in the present century. After sundry other remarks Sir Henry Howorth, Bart, F.R.S. spoke, urging the great importance of recognising the value of the arguments in the paper and many others which had come under his own observation in Asia. Prof. McK. Hughes, F.R.S., of Cambridge University, followed with some criticisms and bore warm testimony to the value of the paper, after which Professor Hull F.R.S. late Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland spoke strongly in favour of the scientific nature of the authors arguments. Professor Rupert Jones, F.R.S., in a few sentences replied to the speakers, and the brilliant gathering dispersed.

THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW.

THE Countess of Elgin visited and made a careful inspection of the Dufferin Zenana Hospital on Friday morning.

On Thursday afternoon their Excellencies visited the Shanajif, the Secunderbagh ruins, where a couple of thousand sepoys were killed by the British troops under Sir Colin Campbell in 57, and afterwards drove to the Martiniere College, where the Viceroy and Lady Elgin were received by Mr. Sykes, the principal, and the governing body, the cadet company doing military duty for the occasion. The Viceregal party spent a considerable time at the college. Before leaving their Excellencies begged two days' holidays for the boys. At night there was a dinner party at Government House. Next morning their Excellencies visited the Museum, where they were received by Dr. Fuhrer, the curator, and some of the members of the local committee. About an hour was spent inspecting the treasures and curios stored in the building, and the archæological remains possessed much interest to the visitors. This aternoon the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin attended a military entertainment at the Mahomed Bagh, held on the new polo ground. Their Excellencies and suite drove down in three open landaus, horsed by artillery teams, and escorted by a squadron of the 16th Lancers. On arrival the massed bands of the four regiments played "God Save the Queen." The entertainment commenced with music by the massed bands, after which there was a musical ride by twenty-four men of the 16th Lancers, concluding with a lancer charge, and followed by another selection by the massed bands. This was succeeded by sword exercises and feats by the 7th Bengal Cavalry, many of which were very brilliant. After more music, came club exercises and a variety of feats by the gymnastic class and artillery feats of a surprising character. The Horse Artillery galloped up from a distance, passed through a gateway made by hurdles, the Horse Artillery detachment jumping the hurdles, and exhibiting capital discipline. Beyond these obstacles a few rounds were fired. This was immediately followed by the Field Artillery display at the trot, some intricate driving being done ; and the windup was a grand military selection by the massed bands. Altogether the entertainment was a great success.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small and irregular over the whole country. Readings continue to be highest on and off the Malabar Coast and lowest at Allahabad. Gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, south-easterly at Bombay, and north-westerly to south-westerly in most other places. The force has been strong at Bhuj and Neemuch, fresh at Rajkot, Karchi. Nagpur, Akola and Madras, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj and Akola. 16 at Neemuch and Khandwa, and 12 at Rajkot and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is 4° to 9° above the average at Karachi. Masulipatam and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess of the normal at Khandwa, Surat, Masulipatam and Madras, The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 64° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are small and irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy everywhere except in Sind, Rajputana and at some stations in Gujarat where they are clear. Rain in light showers has fallen at Raipur and Cochin, but there has been none any where else. Pressure is sill considerably below the normal average in the Punjab, North West and Central Provinces where the weather is slightly unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy. On the Malabar Coast and at several stations in the Bombay Presidency the weather is very cloudy, and light local and scattered showers are probable. Gradients are moderate over the Gentral Provinces and also between Veraval, and Karachi, and a moderate increase of wind velocity is likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

The barometric indications on Monday show that the pressure has increased from slightly to briskly in Northern India, and has fallen in South India. The pressure is largely below the normal in Assam and North Bengal, and the depression in that area continues to be the chief feature, but is now slowly filling up. The cloud is increasing in Bengal, but no rain has fallen, except in Cachar and perhaps Upper Assam. Silchar reports three inches, making the total eleven inches during the past three days. Strong winds continue to blow at the head of the Bay and in the Gangetic Plain, but are falling out slightly in strength. The temperature has increased in Madras and Burma, the highest temperatures being registered yesterday in Madras, Deccan, South-East districts of the Central Provinces, Orissa, and West Bengal ; it fallen to a moderate extent in North-West and Central India. Dry hot weather continues generaly, and local thunderstorms may occur to-day in East Bengal and Assam.

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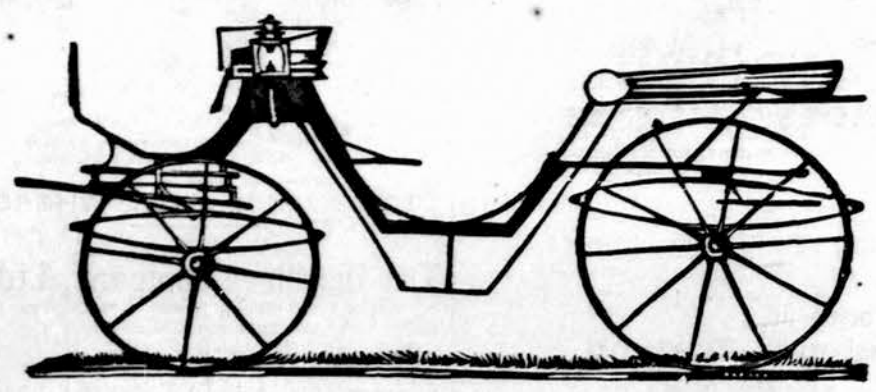

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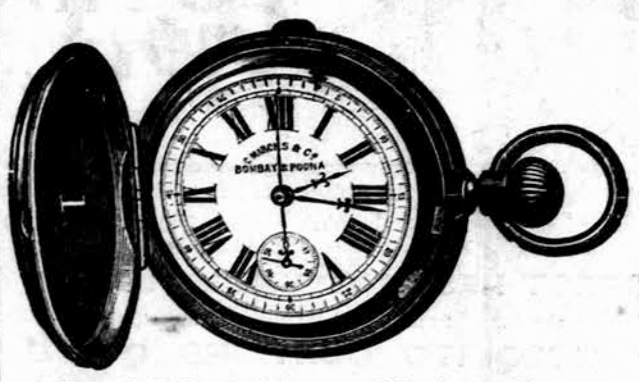

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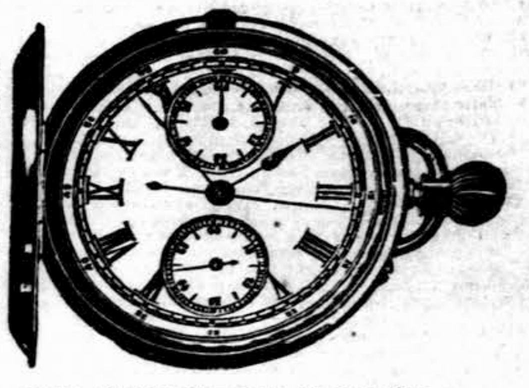

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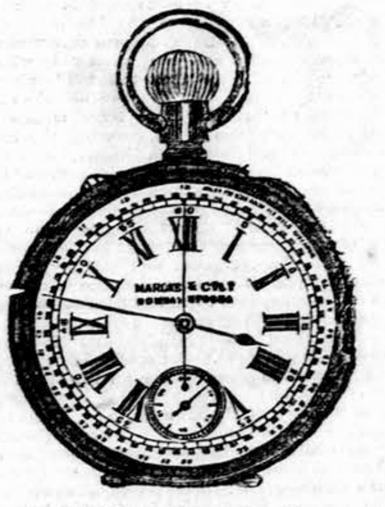

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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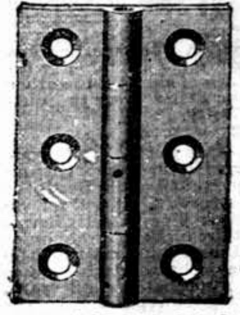

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